





# 美越西傳 政治顛覆運動

## 日駐亞洲使節會議 認為對平政策

【中央社東京十一日電】日駐亞洲使節會議，於今日在東京開幕。據悉，此次會議將討論對平政策，並強調對平政策之重要性。會議將由日駐亞洲使節團長主持，參加者包括各駐日使節團長及隨行人員。會議期間，將就對平政策之各項問題進行深入討論，並達成一致意見。此外，會議亦將討論對平政策之具體實施方案，以期能更有效地對平政策。

## 戴高樂頑強苦鬥

【中央社巴黎十一日電】戴高樂總統在法國政壇之地位，已日益鞏固。他正以頑強之姿，為法國之自由與民主而奮鬥。戴高樂總統在法國政壇之地位，已日益鞏固。他正以頑強之姿，為法國之自由與民主而奮鬥。戴高樂總統在法國政壇之地位，已日益鞏固。他正以頑強之姿，為法國之自由與民主而奮鬥。

## 歐洲共同市場發展的曙光

【中央社華盛頓十一日電】歐洲共同市場之發展，已進入一個新的階段。各國政府正積極推動共同市場之發展，以期能更有效地促進歐洲之經濟繁榮。歐洲共同市場之發展，已進入一個新的階段。各國政府正積極推動共同市場之發展，以期能更有效地促進歐洲之經濟繁榮。



中共軍教導員

## 孤注一擲 國局勢惡化

【中央社巴黎十一日電】法國政府正考慮採取孤注一擲之行動，以改善國局勢。法國政府正考慮採取孤注一擲之行動，以改善國局勢。法國政府正考慮採取孤注一擲之行動，以改善國局勢。

## 台北市高成器自殺殉情 與女友相擁死亡

【本報訊】台北市高成器，因與女友相擁死亡。高成器與女友相擁死亡，警方正調查原因。高成器與女友相擁死亡，警方正調查原因。高成器與女友相擁死亡，警方正調查原因。

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## 力主組織軍事同盟 自力保障亞洲安全

【中央社華盛頓十一日電】美國政府正力主組織軍事同盟，以保障亞洲安全。美國政府正力主組織軍事同盟，以保障亞洲安全。美國政府正力主組織軍事同盟，以保障亞洲安全。

## 五讀今日日本新聞精華

【本報訊】今日日本新聞精華，包括日本經濟發展、政治動態等。今日日本新聞精華，包括日本經濟發展、政治動態等。今日日本新聞精華，包括日本經濟發展、政治動態等。

## 陽明別墅青山園 市長悲劇命

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# 本港新聞

## 電車離職工人需購票乘車？

【本報訊】電車離職工人需購票乘車，此項規定引起不少爭議。據悉，電車公司表示，離職工人若未獲准，其乘車資格應與一般市民無異。然而，工會方面則認為，離職工人應享有某種程度的優惠，以資保障。目前，雙方仍在就此問題進行磋商，預計近期內將有進一步的進展。

## 離職工人被控

【本報訊】一名離職工人因被控在電車上佔座，被警方拘捕。據悉，該名工人被控在電車上佔座，並拒絕讓座予有需要人士。警方在接到報案後，隨即展開調查，並在該工人乘車時將其拘捕。目前，該工人已被控以妨礙公共交通罪，並將於近期出庭受審。

## 損失貨五萬餘元

【本報訊】一名男子因被控在電車上偷竊，損失貨物價值五萬餘元。據悉，該名男子在電車上偷竊一名乘客的行李，內有現金及貴重物品。警方在接到報案後，隨即展開調查，並在該男子乘車時將其拘捕。目前，該男子已被控以盜竊罪，並將於近期出庭受審。

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【本報訊】東匯大廈車房發生火警，損失貨物價值五萬餘元。據悉，火警發生於昨日下午三時許，起火原因尚在調查中。火警發生時，車房內正停放有多輛汽車，幸無人受傷。目前，火警已撲滅，警方正對現場進行調查。

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【本報訊】香港旅行社有限公司，提供各種旅遊服務。該公司經營多年，信譽昭著，為廣大旅客提供優質服務。目前，該公司已推出多款旅遊套餐，歡迎各界人士垂詢。

## 日本七天旅遊團

【本報訊】日本七天旅遊團，費用\$2,450。該旅遊團由香港出發，前往日本各大名勝古蹟，行程豐富，費用合理。歡迎各界人士參加。

## 先遊埠·後付款

【本報訊】先遊埠·後付款，為廣大旅客提供便利。該服務允許旅客先遊覽名勝古蹟，再支付費用。目前，該服務已在各大旅遊公司推出。

## 端午佳節

【本報訊】端午佳節，享受吓... 生力啤，認真新鮮，嘅酒味！

## 生力啤

【本報訊】生力啤，認真新鮮，嘅酒味！

## 東匯大廈車房

【本報訊】東匯大廈車房發生火警，損失貨物價值五萬餘元。據悉，火警發生於昨日下午三時許，起火原因尚在調查中。火警發生時，車房內正停放有多輛汽車，幸無人受傷。目前，火警已撲滅，警方正對現場進行調查。

## 木匠毆警目

【本報訊】一名木匠因被控毆打警目，被判入獄兩年。據悉，該名木匠在與警目發生爭執後，動手毆打對方。警方在接到報案後，隨即展開調查，並在該木匠乘車時將其拘捕。目前，該木匠已被控以毆打警目罪，並將於近期出庭受審。

## 被劫入獄一年

【本報訊】一名男子因被控在電車上被劫，被判入獄一年。據悉，該名男子在電車上被一名歹徒搶劫，損失財物價值一萬餘元。警方在接到報案後，隨即展開調查，並在該男子乘車時將其拘捕。目前，該男子已被控以搶劫罪，並將於近期出庭受審。

## 破獲牌九檔

【本報訊】警方破獲一宗牌九檔，十六人被罰。據悉，警方在接到報案後，隨即展開調查，並在該牌九檔內將其破獲。目前，十六名涉案人員已被捕，並將於近期出庭受審。

## 未註冊被控

【本報訊】一名男子因未註冊被控，被判入獄一年。據悉，該名男子在未經註冊的情況下，從事某種商業活動。警方在接到報案後，隨即展開調查，並在該男子乘車時將其拘捕。目前，該男子已被控以未註冊罪，並將於近期出庭受審。

## 洋服店被控

【本報訊】一名洋服店被控，損失貨物價值五萬餘元。據悉，該洋服店在未經註冊的情況下，從事某種商業活動。警方在接到報案後，隨即展開調查，並在該洋服店乘車時將其拘捕。目前，該洋服店已被控以未註冊罪，並將於近期出庭受審。

## 與女童苟合

【本報訊】一名男子因與女童苟合，被判入獄一年。據悉，該名男子與一名年僅十歲的女童發生性行為。警方在接到報案後，隨即展開調查，並在該男子乘車時將其拘捕。目前，該男子已被控以與女童苟合罪，並將於近期出庭受審。

## 罪判監禁

【本報訊】一名男子因犯罪被判監禁。據悉，該名男子因犯有某種罪行，被法院判處監禁。目前，該男子已被判處監禁一年。

## 監管元百一費堂付要並

【本報訊】一名男子因監管元百一費堂付要並，被判入獄一年。據悉，該名男子在未經註冊的情況下，從事某種商業活動。警方在接到報案後，隨即展開調查，並在該男子乘車時將其拘捕。目前，該男子已被控以監管元百一費堂付要並罪，並將於近期出庭受審。

## 監判元百一費堂付要並

【本報訊】一名男子因監判元百一費堂付要並，被判入獄一年。據悉，該名男子在未經註冊的情況下，從事某種商業活動。警方在接到報案後，隨即展開調查，並在該男子乘車時將其拘捕。目前，該男子已被控以監判元百一費堂付要並罪，並將於近期出庭受審。







# 本港新聞

## 緝私處搜獲毒品 順豐輪上搜出鴉片 林水清判入獄四年

【本報訊】緝私處巡邏隊於本月十六日，在順豐輪上搜獲毒品，其中一名船員林水清，因藏有鴉片，被控以販運毒品，經法院審判，判入獄四年。

## 印人爲報復信寄海外 認罪判罰並要守行爲

【本報訊】一名印人，因向海外寄信報復，被控以違反法律，經法院審判，認罪判罰，並要守行爲。

## 印度城市設計官訪問團 訪問平安大廈聯誼會 各大厦聯會代表設午宴招待

【本報訊】印度城市設計官訪問團，昨日訪問平安大廈聯誼會，各大厦聯會代表設午宴招待。

## 港大同學廿二人捐血 英美煙公司職員第三次捐血

【本報訊】港大同學廿二人，昨日捐血，英美煙公司職員第三次捐血。

## 冒衛生人員討薪賞 男子被判入獄九月

【本報訊】一名男子，因冒用衛生人員名義討薪賞，被判入獄九月。

## 茶果舖賭博案 被告昨判事偵訊

【本報訊】茶果舖賭博案，被告昨日判事偵訊。

## 不務正「吃軟飯」 李成受監視行爲十八月

【本報訊】李成受，因不務正「吃軟飯」，被判監視行爲十八月。

## 申請入英籍啓事

利和（LEE HO HO）住香港德輔道中七十號，因欲申請入英籍，如有任何人士知其下落，請向本報轉告。

## 明皇皇后離世 已結束 召開股東會議分派股本

【本報訊】明皇皇后離世，已結束，召開股東會議分派股本。

## 香港工業學院 一九八六年度招生簡章

【本報訊】香港工業學院一九八六年度招生簡章。

## 香港政府公佈 交通事務處佈告

【本報訊】香港政府公佈交通事務處佈告。

## 謝 先夫張公鈞 謝 先夫張公鈞

謝 先夫張公鈞，於一九八六年五月二十九日上午十時，在香港瑪麗醫院，因患心臟衰竭，辭世。

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本港新聞

(3)

香港九龍新界七個地方舉行龍舟競渡

今日端午熱鬧

時局回復正常·前途雖有遠景

【本報訊】端午節是中國民間重要節日之一，本港各界亦在節日當天舉行各種慶祝活動。今年端午節，本港各界在九龍新界七個地方舉行龍舟競渡，場面熱鬧。據悉，今年參加競渡的隊伍共有數十支，其中不乏專業隊伍。競渡活動將於今日（五月廿一日）上午九時開始，預計將吸引大量觀眾到場觀看。此外，本港各界亦在節日當天舉行各種慶祝活動，如舞龍、舞獅、燒炮仗等，場面熱鬧。據悉，今年端午節的慶祝活動，是在時局回復正常、前途雖有遠景的情況下舉行的。這也反映了香港各界對未來的信心。

香港仔

【本報訊】香港仔地區近日發生多宗盜竊案，警方已展開調查。據悉，這些盜竊案涉及金額不大，但數量眾多，對當地居民的生活造成了一定程度的影響。警方表示，他們將加強巡邏，並呼籲居民提高警覺，注意財物安全。此外，警方亦在加強與社區的聯繫，以提高居民的防範意識。

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太古股份公司一職員

涉嫌虧空並向人打單

提堂暫不聽辯考慮解地院

【本報訊】太古股份公司一名職員，涉嫌虧空公司公款，並向人打單，已被警方拘捕。據悉，該名職員涉嫌在過去數月內，利用職務之便，將公司公款挪為己用，金額高達數十萬元。警方在接到報案後，立即展開調查，並最終將該名職員抓獲。目前，該名職員已被移送法院處理，法院將考慮是否將其解地院。

大會堂節目

五月廿一日（星期日）  
（正場）  
下午二時：粵劇《紫雲英》  
下午七時：粵劇《紫雲英》  
（二場）  
下午二時：粵劇《紫雲英》  
下午七時：粵劇《紫雲英》

不服控罪上訴高院

獄警糾察毆人案

一被告無罪獲釋

【本報訊】一名被控毆打獄警的被告，在經過法庭審理後，被裁定無罪獲釋。據悉，該名被告在獄中與獄警發生爭執，並動手毆打獄警。案發後，該名被告被控以多項罪名。在法庭審理過程中，辯方律師表示，該名被告的行為是受到激動的，並非蓄意毆打獄警。法庭在聽取了雙方的辯詞後，最終裁定該名被告無罪獲釋。

廉社行友東部海浴

六日下午一點四十分開始下船  
廉社行友東部海浴，將於六日下午一點四十分開始下船。據悉，該次活動旨在為東部地區的居民提供一個避暑和休閒的好去處。廉社行友表示，他們將為參加活動的居民提供豐富的娛樂設施，並安排專業人員進行安全指導。歡迎廣大居民踴躍參加。

魚肉菜蔬食品

首四月消耗量

【本報訊】根據統計局公佈的數據，香港首四個月消耗的食品總量如下：  
魚類：一千二百萬斤  
肉類：一千五百萬斤  
蔬菜：三千萬斤  
水果：一千萬斤  
其他：五百萬斤

深水埗

【本報訊】深水埗地區近日發生多宗盜竊案，警方已展開調查。據悉，這些盜竊案涉及金額不大，但數量眾多，對當地居民的生活造成了一定程度的影響。警方表示，他們將加強巡邏，並呼籲居民提高警覺，注意財物安全。此外，警方亦在加強與社區的聯繫，以提高居民的防範意識。

新遊樂場

【本報訊】深水埗地區將興建一座新的遊樂場，預計將於明年完工。據悉，該座遊樂場將設有各種遊樂設施，如滑梯、鞦韆等，為當地的兒童提供一個健康的娛樂場所。此外，遊樂場還將設有綠化帶和休息區，為家長提供一個休息和觀摩的好去處。

湧起抗議熱潮

【本報訊】深水埗地區近日湧起抗議熱潮，居民對政府的某項政策表示不滿。據悉，居民認為該項政策將對當地的環境和生活造成負面影響。他們表示，他們將採取行動，向政府表達他們的訴求。目前，政府已表示將認真考慮居民的意見，並將在適當的時候與居民進行溝通。

總大半個月來

【本報訊】深水埗地區總大半個月來，居民對政府的某項政策表示不滿。據悉，居民認為該項政策將對當地的環境和生活造成負面影響。他們表示，他們將採取行動，向政府表達他們的訴求。目前，政府已表示將認真考慮居民的意見，並將在適當的時候與居民進行溝通。

北角皇都酒家

六月四日開張營業

【本報訊】北角皇都酒家將於六月四日正式開張營業。據悉，該酒家裝修豪華，環境優雅，菜餚精美，服務周到。酒家還設有包廂和宴會廳，適合各種場合的宴會和聚會。歡迎廣大市民光臨惠顧。

四月新屋

【本報訊】根據統計局公佈的數據，香港四月份的新屋供應量如下：  
新屋：一千五百間  
舊屋：一千二百間  
其他：五百間

消費物價指數

【本報訊】根據統計局公佈的數據，香港四月份的消費物價指數如下：  
總指數：九十八點二  
食品類：九十七點五  
非食品類：九十八點八

勞新萊斯

【本報訊】勞新萊斯汽車公司最近推出了一款全新的汽車。據悉，這款汽車具有外觀美觀、性能優越、配置齊全等特點。該公司表示，他們將繼續致力於研發和生產優質的汽車產品，為廣大消費者提供更好的服務。

香港大學

【本報訊】香港大學最近舉行了一場學術研討會。據悉，該研討會吸引了眾多知名學者參加，討論了當前社會和學術領域的热点问题。研討會取得了圓滿成功，為學術交流和思想碰撞提供了良好的平台。

表代兩海台

雅望赴港過

【本報訊】台灣海峽交流協會代表團將於近日訪問香港。據悉，該代表團將與香港有關方面進行交流，就加強兩岸經貿往來和促進社會和諧等問題交換意見。代表團還將參觀香港的各項建設，了解當地的社會狀況。

徵求港九新界吉地

【本報訊】某大型房地產開發商現徵求港九新界各區吉地。據悉，該開發商計劃在這些地區興建大型住宅和商業綜合體。如有合適的地塊，請與該開發商聯繫。聯繫電話：XXXX-XXXX。

香港生產力促進中心

【本報訊】香港生產力促進中心最近舉行了一場講座。據悉，該講座邀請了多位專家學者，就如何提高生產力、促進經濟發展等問題進行了深入探討。講座吸引了眾多企業界人士參加，取得了良好的效果。

司機兼技術員

【本報訊】某公司現招聘司機兼技術員。據悉，該職位要求应聘者具有駕駛執照，並熟悉機械維修。有意者請將簡歷和學歷證明寄至本公司。聯繫電話：XXXX-XXXX。

香港生產力促進中心

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香港生產力促進局

徵求徵章設計公開競賽

【本報訊】香港生產力促進局現徵求徵章設計。據悉，該徵章將用於宣傳生產力促進局的工作。如有優秀的設計作品，請寄至本局。截止日期：XXXX年XX月XX日。

揭曉

【本報訊】香港生產力促進局最近舉行了一場揭曉儀式。據悉，該儀式表彰了在生產力促進方面做出傑出貢獻的個人和團體。獲獎者將獲得獎狀和獎金。儀式在熱烈的情緒中圓滿結束。

香港生產力促進局

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招租

【本報訊】某公司現有房屋招租。據悉，該房屋位於交通便利的地區，環境優美，設施齊全。有意者請與該公司聯繫。聯繫電話：XXXX-XXXX。

地點適中

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旺舖位

【本報訊】某公司現有旺舖位招租。據悉，該舖位位於商業繁華區，人流量大，適合經營各種商業活動。有意者請與該公司聯繫。聯繫電話：XXXX-XXXX。

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永安公司

端午節假期香港總店及各分店照常營業



# 體育

## 今季聯賽壓軸戲 流浪出戰東昇

### 今天下午五時三刻在花墟警察場舉行

【本報訊】甲組足球聯賽，今季最後一場比賽，將於今天下午五時三刻，在花墟警察場舉行。對陣雙方為流浪隊及東昇隊。流浪隊在上一場比賽中，以二比零擊敗了南華隊，目前積分領先。東昇隊則在上一場比賽中以一比零擊敗了和合隊。這場比賽將決定今季聯賽的冠軍歸屬。預計將有數千名球迷到場觀看。

## 足聯昨天招待體記 報告華足聯賽

### 一日揭幕儀式 先後由蔡國植胡國強張錦添致詞

【本報訊】香港足球總會（足聯）昨日（十日）下午二時，在九龍會議中心招待傳媒，報告華足聯賽的籌備情況。足聯主席蔡國植首先致詞，表示足聯將致力於提高華足聯賽的水平，並加強與國際足球界的聯繫。隨後，胡國強及張錦添分別致詞，對足聯的工作表示支持。報告中還介紹了華足聯賽的賽制、球隊名單以及揭幕儀式的安排。

### 女子足球 賽制公佈

【本報訊】女子足球聯賽的賽制已經公佈。根據賽制，全季將分為兩個階段進行。第一階段為小組賽，各隊將根據積分進行排名。第二階段為淘汰賽，將決定最終的冠軍。賽制還規定了比賽的時間、地點以及積分計算方式。

### 足球人球事

【本報訊】足球界近日發生多起事件。其中，某球隊在比賽中因不滿裁判判決而發生騷亂，被罰款。另一則消息稱，某知名球員將轉投他隊，引發了球迷的廣泛關注。此外，還有關於足球場地的安全檢查以及球員傷病情況的報導。

### 泰國足球冠軍賽 將來港作兩場表演賽

【本報訊】泰國足球冠軍賽的冠軍球隊，將於近日來港進行兩場表演賽。泰國足球協會表示，希望通過這兩場比賽，提高香港足球水平，並促進兩地足球文化的交流。比賽將在九龍會議中心舉行，預計將有數千名球迷到場觀看。



### 足總派隊參加華足聯賽 與革除國籍之時信同組

【本報訊】香港足球總會（足聯）昨日宣佈，將派出一支球隊參加華足聯賽。該球隊將與來自其他地區的球隊同組。足聯表示，這支球隊的組成將考慮到球員的技術水平以及與國籍有關的因素。此舉旨在提高華足聯賽的競爭水平，並為本地球員提供更多的比賽機會。

### 日本保齡球選手訪港 在南華場作友誼賽

【本報訊】日本保齡球選手一行將於近日來港，在南華體育場進行友誼賽。此次來港的選手包括多名日本保齡球界的知名人士。香港保齡球協會表示，希望通過這場比賽，促進中日兩地保齡球運動的交流與合作。比賽將於本週末舉行，歡迎保齡球愛好者到場觀看。

### 練教國際 來再難瑪藍克

【本報訊】國際教練瑪藍克將於近日來港，為本地教練進行培訓。瑪藍克是國際足球界的知名教練，擁有豐富的教學經驗。此次來港，他將為本地教練提供有關足球技戰術、教練培訓等方面的指導。培訓活動將於本週末舉行，歡迎有興趣的教練參加。

### 今晚假總統酒店舉行 加插蒙古角自由車表演

【本報訊】今晚假總統酒店舉行的活動，將加插蒙古角自由車表演。蒙古角自由車隊表示，他們將展示多種精彩的自由車技藝，包括高難度動作、速度賽等。觀眾可以期待一場精彩的表演。活動將於今晚八時開始，歡迎市民到場觀看。

### 決判庭法事總足 華港 柏拿 均屬 有罪

【本報訊】足球總會昨日在法庭審理兩名涉案球員。兩名球員被控在比賽中犯有暴力行為。法庭經過審理後，裁定兩名球員均屬有罪，並分別判處罰款及禁賽。足球總會表示，將對球員的行為進行嚴肅處理，以維護比賽的公平性和紀律。

### 陳正醒獅會賽 宵宵坊會龍舟賽

【本報訊】陳正醒獅會將於近日舉行比賽。此外，宵宵坊也將舉行龍舟賽。陳正醒獅會表示，他們將派出實力強大的隊伍參加比賽，爭取取得好成績。宵宵坊龍舟賽則將吸引眾多市民參加，預計將是一場熱鬧的比賽。

### 昨錢李嘉柏 東方會同寅

【本報訊】李嘉柏昨日與東方會同寅。據悉，李嘉柏在會中發表了關於足球發展的觀點，並與會者進行了交流。東方會表示，將繼續致力於推動足球運動的發展，並加強與其他組織的合作。

### 華擊冠軍之夜 今晚假總統酒店舉行

【本報訊】華擊冠軍之夜將於今晚假總統酒店舉行。活動將包括多場精彩的拳擊比賽，以及精彩的歌舞表演。主辦單位表示，希望通過這場活動，為市民提供一場精彩的娛樂盛宴。活動將於今晚八時開始，歡迎市民到場觀看。

### 意軍總會辦電影晚會 招待紅磡青少年千人

【本報訊】意軍總會將於近日舉辦電影晚會，招待紅磡青少年千人。晚會將放映多部精彩的電影，並設有抽獎活動。意軍總會表示，希望通過這場晚會，為青少年提供一個健康的娛樂場所，並促進青少年之間的交流與合作。晚會將於本週末舉行，歡迎青少年參加。

### 胡鴻士在港王別墅中節演劇

【本報訊】胡鴻士將於近日在港王別墅中節演劇。胡鴻士是香港著名的戲劇家，此次來港，他將為市民帶來精彩的戲劇表演。港王別墅表示，非常榮幸能邀請到胡鴻士來港演出，並歡迎市民到場觀看。

### 世佛副會長梁國強演講 介紹孔孟學說培養青年德性

【本報訊】世界佛學副會長梁國強將於近日在港演講，介紹孔孟學說，培養青年德性。梁國強表示，孔孟學說是中華文化的重要組成部分，對於培養青年的道德品質具有重要意義。演講將於本週末舉行，歡迎青年參加。

### 介紹青少年康樂活動 彩色攝影週末上映

【本報訊】介紹青少年康樂活動的彩色攝影將於週末上映。該攝影展示了多種適合青少年的康樂活動，如戶外運動、手工藝製作等。主辦單位表示，希望通過這部攝影，向青少年介紹健康的康樂活動，並鼓勵他們積極參與。攝影將於本週末在各大影院上映。

### 出版消息

【本報訊】近日出版了多本有關體育的書籍。其中包括《足球技戰術》、《籃球訓練法》等。這些書籍內容豐富，圖文並茂，是體育愛好者必讀之書。讀者可以到各大書店購買。

### 參加者

【本報訊】參加各項體育比賽的選手名單已經公佈。名單包括足球、籃球、排球等多個項目。主辦單位表示，希望這些選手在比賽中發揮出色，為國爭光。

### 香港戲劇同人

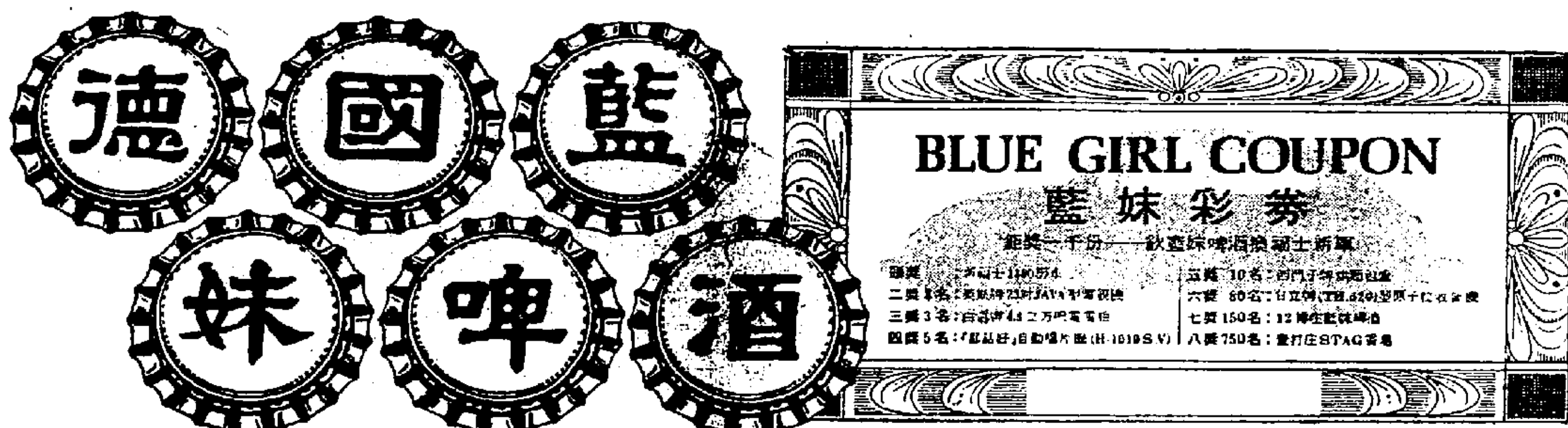
【本報訊】香港戲劇同人組織將於近日舉行活動。該組織表示，將繼續致力於推廣戲劇藝術，並加強與其他戲劇組織的交流與合作。活動將於本週末舉行，歡迎戲劇愛好者參加。

### 大馬路六佛學講座 仍請諸君光臨

【本報訊】大馬路六佛學講座將於近日繼續舉行。講座將邀請多位佛學專家進行講解，內容包括佛學理論、修行方法等。主辦單位表示，希望通過這場講座，為市民提供一個學習佛學的機會。講座將於本週末舉行，歡迎市民參加。



# 德國藍妹情意深 贈送大禮一千份



『德國藍妹啤酒』樽蓋一套，換鉅獎彩券一張

## 藍妹送禮辦法：

在六、七、八月期間，飲藍妹啤酒時，請留意樽蓋水松後面的字樣，凡集齊印有「德國藍妹啤酒」字樣之樽蓋全套六個，可免費換取彩券一張。換取彩券數目不受限制，持有獎券愈多，中獎機會愈大。

## 鉅獎一千份

飲藍妹啤酒換福士新車

頭獎：新福士1300房車

二獎 3 名：美斯牌23吋 JAVA 型電視機

三獎 3 名：白雪牌4.8立方呎電雪櫃

四獎 3 名：「都話好」自動唱片機(H-1010 S.V.)

五獎 10 名：西門子牌烘麵包爐

六獎 80 名：名廠日立牌(TH.620)型原子粒收音機

七獎 150 名：12樽庄藍妹啤酒

八獎 750 名：壹打庄 STAG 香皂

抽獎日期：一九六八年九月二日中午十二時正

抽獎地點：香港中環太子行二十四樓捷成洋行大禮堂

揭曉日期：一九六八年九月四日，中獎號碼分別在工商日報及星島日報公佈。

領獎辦法：中獎幸運人仕請携同中獎幸運彩票，於一九六八年十月三十日前逕往香港中環太子行二十四樓捷成洋行領取藍妹禮品，逾期作廢。

## 彩券換取地點：

### 香港

民生	香港仔湖南街9號
有成行	德輔道西183號
新亞公司	干諾道西3號
永祥	開麟街7號
永記	大道東44號
永豐	大道東173號
兩益	康臣道131號
振興公司	莊士敦道70號
榮生祥	館灣仔道209號
光德隆	伊榮街13號
龍啟酒行	西灣河街118號
太豐祥	荷李活道289號

### 九龍

合興隆	北京道39號
永達祥	砲台街29號
大來	彌敦道522號
昌興士多	山東街59號
同棧	奶路臣街1-C號
聯生	新填地街438號
祥豐號	彌街60號
港達行	林蘭街374號
明記公司	黑布街101號
成利行	水渠道34號
天成	長沙灣道213號
球記	北河街159號
振昌	福榮街68號
人和悅	南昌街96號
永發	東頭村第19座48
西安	荷前圍道54號
	北帝街40號A
信昌行	譚公道45號
中成	北帝街44A號
廣昌	彩虹村金滿樓38號

### 新界

裕行號	荃灣樂安街10號
廣興士多	元朗大馬路19號
永和	聯和樓



\*香港捷成洋行僱員及其直系親屬不得參加













# 長洲西灣建成新村

## 安置獲全民居屋木戶十五

用啓月下定問訪長署會援經美  
地購資合民村由元萬五十費建

（本報訊）長洲西灣新村，係由美援會撥款十五萬元，由長洲居民合資購地，現已建成，並安置獲全民居屋木戶十五。該新村位於長洲西灣，佔地約五十畝，房屋共計一百五十間，每間約一百五十平方呎，環境優美，空氣清新，交通便利，為長洲居民之理想居所。該新村之興建，係由美援會撥款十五萬元，由長洲居民合資購地，現已建成，並安置獲全民居屋木戶十五。該新村位於長洲西灣，佔地約五十畝，房屋共計一百五十間，每間約一百五十平方呎，環境優美，空氣清新，交通便利，為長洲居民之理想居所。

# 大埔盛大賽龍

## 當局劃定泊車地點，由於車位有限，仍盼利用公共交通工具，駕車人士如往新界其他各區不宜取道大埔。

（本報訊）大埔區各界，為慶祝端午節，特於今日（十五日）上午十時，在沙頭角大埔碼頭，舉行盛大賽龍。當日上午十時，沙頭角大埔碼頭，人山人海，熱鬧非常。參加賽龍之隊伍，均係由各鄉鎮之鄉民組成，每條龍約二十餘人，由鄉長或村長擔任領隊。賽龍開始後，各隊均使出渾身解數，奮力向前，場面極為熱烈。觀眾亦極多，紛紛在碼頭兩旁觀看，並為各隊加油助威。賽龍進行至下午一時許，方告結束。當日下午，大埔區各界，又在沙頭角大埔碼頭，舉行盛大聚餐，慶祝端午節。聚餐會場，亦極熱鬧，各界人士，均踴躍參加。聚餐會場，設有大埔碼頭，環境優美，空氣清新，為大埔居民之理想聚餐場所。聚餐會場，設有大埔碼頭，環境優美，空氣清新，為大埔居民之理想聚餐場所。

# 大澳今泳賽

## 龍舟亦競渡 獲選優勝者頒獎

（本報訊）大澳區各界，為慶祝端午節，特於今日（十五日）上午十時，在大澳碼頭，舉行盛大泳賽。當日上午十時，大澳碼頭，人山人海，熱鬧非常。參加泳賽之隊伍，均係由各鄉鎮之鄉民組成，每條隊約二十餘人，由鄉長或村長擔任領隊。泳賽開始後，各隊均使出渾身解數，奮力向前，場面極為熱烈。觀眾亦極多，紛紛在碼頭兩旁觀看，並為各隊加油助威。泳賽進行至下午一時許，方告結束。當日下午，大澳區各界，又在沙頭角大埔碼頭，舉行盛大聚餐，慶祝端午節。聚餐會場，亦極熱鬧，各界人士，均踴躍參加。聚餐會場，設有大埔碼頭，環境優美，空氣清新，為大埔居民之理想聚餐場所。聚餐會場，設有大埔碼頭，環境優美，空氣清新，為大埔居民之理想聚餐場所。

# 新界各鄉農產 紛紛推出應節

## 雞豬魚菜供應市民大宗

（本報訊）新界各鄉農產，紛紛推出應節，以供市民之需。據悉，新界各鄉農產，均係由各鄉鎮之鄉民組成，每條隊約二十餘人，由鄉長或村長擔任領隊。農產種類繁多，包括雞、豬、魚、菜等，均係新鮮貨，品質優良，價格低廉，深受市民之歡迎。農產種類繁多，包括雞、豬、魚、菜等，均係新鮮貨，品質優良，價格低廉，深受市民之歡迎。農產種類繁多，包括雞、豬、魚、菜等，均係新鮮貨，品質優良，價格低廉，深受市民之歡迎。

# 本港毛織品外銷額增加

## 年達四百萬正

（本報訊）本港毛織品外銷額，近年來有顯著增加，去年全年達四百萬正。據悉，本港毛織品外銷額，近年來有顯著增加，去年全年達四百萬正。本港毛織品外銷額，近年來有顯著增加，去年全年達四百萬正。本港毛織品外銷額，近年來有顯著增加，去年全年達四百萬正。本港毛織品外銷額，近年來有顯著增加，去年全年達四百萬正。

# 大澳今泳賽

## 龍舟亦競渡 獲選優勝者頒獎

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# 六座大廈建成短期入伙

## 葵涌石籬新區 將增三萬居民

（本報訊）葵涌石籬新區，六座大廈建成，短期入伙，將增三萬居民。據悉，葵涌石籬新區，六座大廈建成，短期入伙，將增三萬居民。葵涌石籬新區，六座大廈建成，短期入伙，將增三萬居民。葵涌石籬新區，六座大廈建成，短期入伙，將增三萬居民。葵涌石籬新區，六座大廈建成，短期入伙，將增三萬居民。

# 元朗小商業互助會 昨選出理監事

## 助理理民府官監票

（本報訊）元朗小商業互助會，昨選出理監事，助理理民府官監票。據悉，元朗小商業互助會，昨選出理監事，助理理民府官監票。元朗小商業互助會，昨選出理監事，助理理民府官監票。元朗小商業互助會，昨選出理監事，助理理民府官監票。元朗小商業互助會，昨選出理監事，助理理民府官監票。

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# 離島八區辦兒童證

## 登記發證日期編定

（本報訊）離島八區辦兒童證，登記發證日期編定。據悉，離島八區辦兒童證，登記發證日期編定。離島八區辦兒童證，登記發證日期編定。離島八區辦兒童證，登記發證日期編定。離島八區辦兒童證，登記發證日期編定。

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# 英中會考地理(二)答案

(續) 劉玉領

Suggested Answers

H.K. Certificate of Education Examination, 1963

GEOGRAPHY - PAPER II/

## Section A

1. The Photographs A and B show geographical features formed by external and internal forces of the earth.

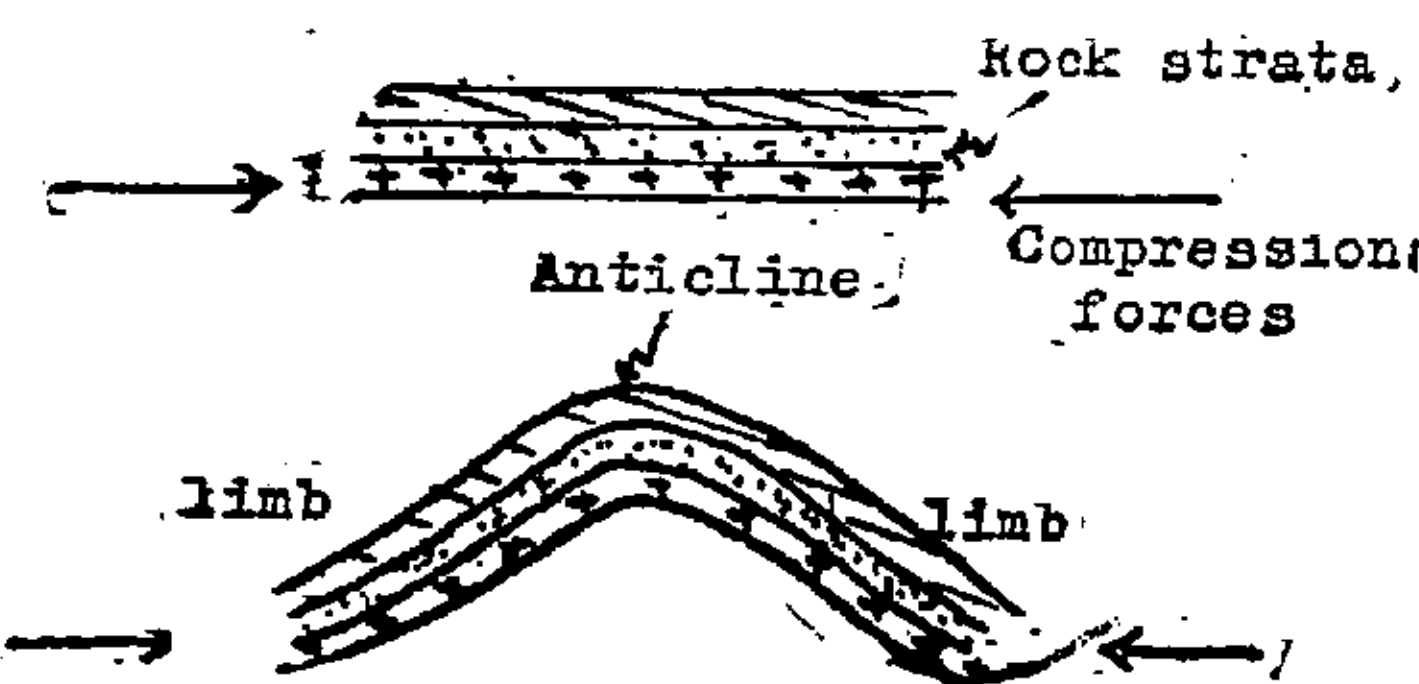
(a) Pick out the photograph showing the feature formed by internal forces:

(i) What is this feature called?

This feature is called an anticline.

(ii) Explain, with the aid of diagrams, how internal forces of the earth have caused this feature.

An anticline is an upfold caused by internal forces acting upon sedimentary rock strata along the surface of the earth's crust. The strata dip outwards, forming limbs on either side of the central line. Folding usually occurs along lines of weakness where compressional forces come from opposite directions and compress the rock strata, causing them to fold.



(iii) What major landform would be caused if these forces were to occur on a large scale? Give ONE example.

Fold mountains would be formed if these forces were to occur on a large scale. The Himalayas is an example in point.

b) Pick out the photograph showing the feature formed by external forces:

(i) What processes are responsible for the formation of this feature?

The active process involved is weathering. The type of weathering shown is termed exfoliation. The heating of a rock surface by the sun and its rapid cooling at night produce strains which cause a concentric sheet to pull away and split or peel off.

(ii) Describe and explain the geographical conditions in Hong Kong which encourage the formation of this feature.

Weathering refers to the disintegration and decay of rock, effected by physical forces, namely, frost action and temperature change, and by chemical forces, namely, solution and oxidation. In Hong Kong, the natural vegetation cover is removed by people looking for firewood and by careless hill fires in many places. As a result, rocks are exposed to the attack of climatic elements. The fairly high diurnal range of temperature causes the surface layer of rock to expand during the day and to contract during the night.

Alternate expansion and contraction cause cracks to develop and the surface layers to break away. In addition, chemical weathering is very active in humid tropical countries like Hong Kong. In the presence of moisture and heat, various minerals in the rock are released with greater ease. Exfoliation is therefore very common in Hong Kong.

Refer to the weather chart in fig. 1.

(a) Name FOUR instruments used to record weather information plotted on the chart.

Four of the instruments employed are a rain gauge, a thermometer, a barometer, and a wind vane.

(b) Describe as exactly as you can the local weather as shown on the chart.

In Hong Kong, the temperature rises to 25°C and the atmospheric pressure measures 1005 millibar. Rain is recorded. Winds come from the south-east at a speed of 20 knots.

(c) Describe the pressure distribution over the area covered by the chart.

A tropical cyclone is centred over South China near Hong Kong. The atmospheric pressure falls to 995 mb in its centre. A trough extends across Taiwan eastwards over to the Pacific. Pressure is high over the East China Sea. Another high appears over the southern part of the Philippines.

(d) In which period of the year is this pressure pattern most likely to be found?

This pressure pattern is most likely to be found in summer (May to October).

(e) Explain the main atmospheric processes which were causing rain over South China.

Over South China, cyclonic rain falls. As a tropical depression has developed, air streams converge at the centre of the depression. Where streams of different temperatures meet, warm air is forced to rise over the cool air, resulting in cooling of the former air mass. The moisture in it condenses, giving rise to rain.

5. The Cool Temperate Lands are "places well beyond the Tropics which never have the sun very high in the sky, and which during part of the year

# 英中會考地理(一)答案

(續) 劉玉領

Suggested Answers

GEOGRAPHY 1

H.K. Certificate of Education Examination 1963

(Continued)

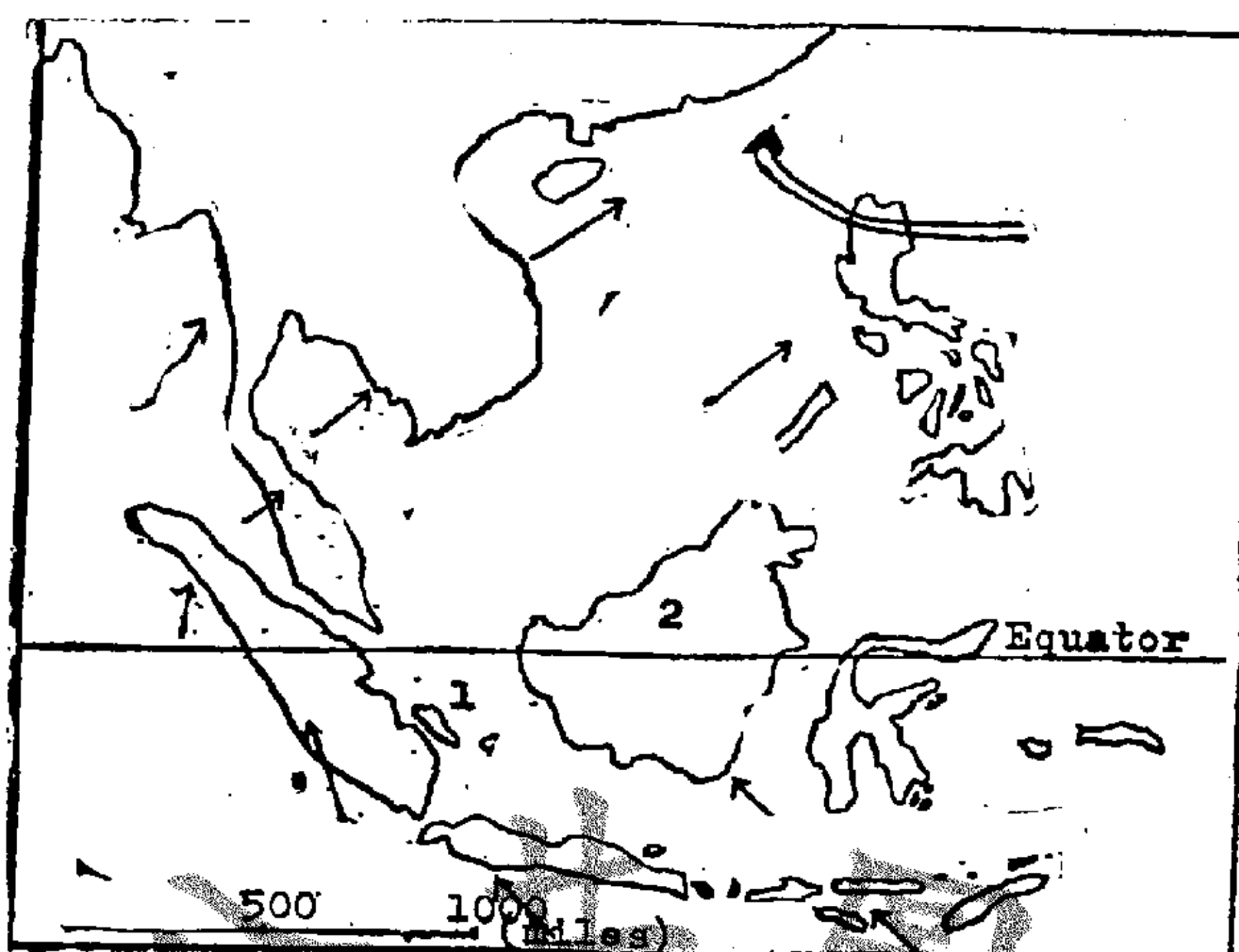
(a) On the map of South East Asia,

(i) Mark the Equator.

(ii) Use blue arrows to indicate the prevailing winds in July, north and south of the Equator.

(iii) Use red arrows to indicate a typical typhoon track.

(iv) Print the name of the islands 1 and 2.



prevailing winds in July

typhoon track

Island 1: Bangka Island 2: Borneo

(b) (i) What important mineral is mined on the island 1?

Tin is mined on the island 1. (ii) What geographical factors have favoured the development of the mining industry in this island?

Bangka, together with Billiton, produces almost all of the tin which is mined in Indonesia. Tin occurs chiefly as alluvial deposits in the foothills near the coast. Surface mining methods such as dredging, gravel pumping and dulang washing are employed; these methods are less expensive and less dangerous than shaft mining. Bangka produces a high grade cassiterite which is rich in tin content. Tin concentrate is exported via Singapore which is a focal point of the world's major shipping routes. Labour can be easily recruited from the densely peopled countries hard by and the island can safely depend on its heavy rainfall for its supply of water for the mining operations.

(c) What geographical factors have handicapped the development of that part of the island which is part of Indonesia?

Kalimantan, Indonesian Borneo, is the least developed part of Indonesia. It carries only a very sparse population. Its high relief, low soil fertility, enervating equatorial climate, inhospitable vegetation cover, difficult access, and a relative lack of valuable minerals all play part in detaining its development.

It has a rugged mountainous backbone covered with thick and impenetrable jungles. Volcanoes are absent and so there is no fertile volcanic soil as in Java and Sumatra. Lying astride the equator, it has a very heavy rainfall (over 160") and high temperatures. The monotonous and extreme humidity, together with the consequent incidence of malaria and other tropical diseases, make this area almost forbidding to settlers. Though small quantities of gold, diamond, coal and oil and other metals are present, exploitation is still in its infancy due to difficulty of access. Railways and roads are not developed on any noticeable scale; coastal traffic is hampered by the presence of

the sun at a low angle, and the days of which are so short, that there are from one to five months with temperatures less than 40°F. (E.O. Robinson).

(a) Name ONE of the climatic factors mentioned in the above definition of the cool temperate climatic belts.

The factor is latitude.

(b) Explain the major factors which influence climate.

The major factors which influence climate are latitude, altitude, distance from the sea, ocean currents, prevailing winds, and mountain ranges acting as effective climatic barriers.

On an average, temperature decreases with increasing distance from the equator owing to the less intense heating by the sun at the poles. Temperature also decreases as

extensive swamps along the coasts and the absence of good harbours and river transport is frequently interrupted by rapids, sandbanks, and flooding. Owing to the compact shape and size of the island, the interior of Kalimantan is hardly accessible from the sea, and remain virtually uninhabited. Moreover, the former Dutch Borneo was ignored by Holland in favour of developing the more accessible and fertile islands.

5. Fisheries and forestry are two important primary industries in Japan.

(a) What is meant by primary industries?

Primary industries are activities directly concerned with the collecting or utilisation of the resources provided by nature for the production of unprocessed commodities. It includes agriculture, fishing, forestry, hunting and mining.

(b) Why has Japan become one of the leading fishing nations in the world?

The development of fisheries in Japan can be attributed to a number of physical as well as economic factors. First of all, it lies on a shallow continental shelf where sunlight can penetrate to the sea floor. The warm Kuro Siwo current meets the cold Kamohatka current from the north just off the coasts of Hokkaido and Honshu. These are ideal conditions for the growth of plankton upon which the fish feed. As Japan has latitudinal extent of over 15°, the waters immediately off shore vary in salinity and temperature and thus produce a wide variety of species. Secondly, the long, indented coastline of Japan provides good harbours to be developed into fishing ports. Thirdly, the lack of good agricultural lowland, as a result of the mountainous nature of the country, and the expanding population have made it necessary for the Japanese to turn to the sea for part of their food. The necessity for augmenting the food supply with fish is aggravated by the fact that most Japanese are Buddhists and they eat fish but not meat.

Fourthly, the growth of industrial populations as potential markets, the developments in land transport that facilitates the distribution of the catch, the scientific

advancement and the prosperity of the ship-building industry all encourage the rapid expansion of commercial fishing in Japan. The Japanese adopt a great variety of modern fishing methods and their fishing fleets are among the best equipped in the world capable of going to distant fishing grounds.

(c) (i) How is the distribution of forest types in Japan related to relief and temperature?

Temperature is important in controlling the distribution of forest types. As temperature generally decreases with increasing altitude, it may cause temperature variations and thus exercise control on the type of tree to be found in a particular locality. In the cold temperate north of Japan, in Hokkaido, coniferous trees represent an adjustment to the colder conditions. Coniferous trees also appear at high altitudes in Honshu. The temperate lands of northern and central Honshu are covered in broad-leaved deciduous trees and mixed forests of coniferous and deciduous trees. These may also be found at high altitudes in Kyushu and Shikoku. The sub-tropical parts of southern Japan, including southern Honshu, Kyushu and Shikoku, are clad in broad-leaved evergreen forests except at high elevations as stated above.

(ii) Give four ways in which these natural resources are used.

These natural resources are useful in that they provide fuel for cooking and easily worked material for a wide range of constructional purposes. Wood has given place to iron, steel and concrete in many cases, but it is still much in demand for railway sleepers, pit-props, and furniture manufacturing. Softwood timbers are the raw material for the wood-pulp and paper manufacturing industry. In addition, forest help to prevent soil erosion and slow down the rapid run-off of surface water which, if uninterrupted, leads to flooding and silting up of reservoirs. Scenic spots covered in natural forests may be developed into recreational grounds and tourist attractions.

as go up mountain slopes, at a usual rate of 10°F for every 300 feet of ascent. Such local variations in temperature are caused by the fact that the air gets thinner and the pressure is lower on high altitudes. Climate is modified by proximity to large oceans. As the sea is a great store of heat, it moderates the temperature of the land. In winter, the sea is warmer than the land and it warms the air over it. In summer, the sea is cooler than the land and it cools the air over it. The result is that the climate of a coastal area is more moderate than that of an inland area. The sea also provides a source of moisture for the air. As the air moves over the sea, it picks up moisture and when it moves over land, it releases it as rain. The result is that the climate of a coastal area is more humid than that of an inland area. The sea also provides a source of food for the people. As the sea is a great store of food, it provides a source of food for the people. The result is that the climate of a coastal area is more fertile than that of an inland area. The sea also provides a source of transport for the people. As the sea is a great store of transport, it provides a source of transport for the people. The result is that the climate of a coastal area is more accessible than that of an inland area. The sea also provides a source of recreation for the people. As the sea is a great store of recreation, it provides a source of recreation for the people. The result is that the climate of a coastal area is more enjoyable than that of an inland area. The sea also provides a source of education for the people. As the sea is a great store of education, it provides a source of education for the people. The result is that the climate of a coastal area is more enlightening than that of an inland area. The sea also provides a source of entertainment for the people. 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# 英中會考歷史(二)答案

(續) 依 帆

## Suggested Answers

### HISTORY II

H.K. Certificate of Education Examination 1968

(Continued)

Explain how Napoleon III had lost support at home and abroad by 1870

Napoleon III rose to the height of his power by 1859. He had achieved successes in the Balkans in the Crimean War in 1856, which had ended with French victory over the despotic government of Russia. He also gained certain advantages in Syria and the Far East. His Italian policy had resulted in the acquisition of Nice and Savoy, and he had satisfied liberal desires everywhere by helping actively in the unification of Italy.

But within the next decade, Napoleon somehow managed to lose support both at home and abroad. This can be partly attributed to the fact that he tried to please everybody, but ended with pleasing nobody. His Italian policy, which seemed so successful at first, later involved him in a number of complications. To gain liberal support, he had helped Cavour in driving the Austrians out of Italy. But he had backed out before the end of the Austro-Sardinian War in 1859, afraid that a united Italy might after all prove a danger to France. Without consulting Cavour, he concluded a separate peace of Villafranca with Austria, thus betraying the Italians. This act naturally made him no friends among the Italians or the Liberals, although later he was instrumental in bringing about the union of the Central Duchies with Piedmont and Lombardy, for which he received Nice and Savoy. But the general feeling was that Napoleon had not fulfilled his obligations sufficiently to merit his reward. He had also kept a French Army in Rome to protect the Pope all the while helping Cavour to undermine the Pope's authority. So his Italian policy on closer observation was a series of contradictions, and he satisfied nobody.

After 1859, Napoleon made a series of mistakes. Firstly, true to his promise of granting greater liberty as time went on, he allowed political exiles to return in a general amnesty in 1859. In so doing, he laid himself wide open to attack from a number of men who feared nothing. In 1860, he provoked great criticism by concluding a commercial treaty with England. By this Cobden Treaty, French duties on English textiles, iron, steel and hardware goods were lowered considerably in return for English reductions on French wines, silks and luxury goods. This exposed French manufacturers to the full blast of English competition, and Napoleon's popularity suffered accordingly.

In 1861, he tried to revive his sagging popularity with the clerical classes over the Italian policy. In that year, Mexico defaulted on its debts, and France, England and Spain decided to mount an expedition to Mexico to enforce payment. When Mexico finally paid up, England and Spain withdrew, but Napoleon had other plans for Mexico. He aimed at setting up a Catholic Empire there under the brother of the Austrian Emperor, Maximilian. After a long and costly war, Maximilian was duly installed as ruler of Mexico in 1864. But in 1865, the United States enforced the Monroe Doctrine, and warned Napoleon that unless he was prepared to fight the United States, he must withdraw. Napoleon, already tired of the costly venture, welcomed the excuse and withdrew. The result was that Maximilian was captured by the Mexicans and shot, and Napoleon was made to look particularly mean. The unfortunate episode angered the liberals because he had interfered in the affairs of Mexico in the first place, and the clerical party was disgusted because he had failed to set up the Catholic Empire. This lowered the Emperor's prestige seriously both at home and abroad.

In France, Napoleon was now meeting with considerable criticism. There was an increasing demand for greater political liberty, and Napoleon was forced to agree. He granted greater freedom to the press, more power to the parliament, and in 1870, he appointed a ministry which was responsible to the parliament. Thus he had turned himself from a dictator to a constitutional monarch, but even then he failed to regain any of his popularity.

The end of the Empire came in a war with Prussia. Prussia under Bismarck was growing in power, and in 1866, Prussia had defeated Austria within six weeks. Before the war, Napoleon had agreed to remain neutral, thinking that it would be a long drawn out struggle between Austria and Prussia, at the end of which both countries would be exhausted. France would emerge even stronger, but the war had ended too quickly for Napoleon to gain any advantages, and he began to demand hysterically for "compensation" for his neutrality from Prussia. But Napoleon had been out-manoeuvred by Bismarck, who used his demands for territories to turn the southern German states against him. War broke out in 1870, and Napoleon was defeated by the Prussians at Sedan and taken prisoner. In Paris, there was a revolution against him, he was deposed, and France declared a republic.

How did colonial rivalry in North Africa (including the Sudan) affect relations among the European Powers between 1870 and 1914?

In the latter half of the 19th century, European countries embarked on a race to acquire colonies, especially in Africa. These imperialistic ambitions were due to the great changes on methods of production wrought by the Industrial Revolution. The first European country to build up an overseas empire in the 19th century was England, who had acquired vast stretches of territory in the Cape of Good Hope in 1815. Soon, other European countries followed England's example. In the time of Louis

Philippe, France had settled in Algeria. Even tiny Belgium had acquired valuable sources of wealth in the Congo. Meanwhile, England had continued her expansion, gaining Bechuanaland and Rhodesia, and enlarging her influence in Egypt. In the last two decades of the 19th century, two newly formed European countries, Italy and Germany, had also entered into the race for colonies in Africa.

The early colonization of Africa had been peacefully carried out, but as more and more territories were swallowed up, the powers were bound to come into conflict. Britain and France quarrelled over Egypt and Morocco. In 1881, when France occupied Tunis, Italy had been offended and had joined Germany and Austria in the Triple Alliance directed against France. (1882) Germany herself also joined in the scramble for Africa in 1884, and made off with the territories known as South-west Africa, the Cameroons, Togoland and Tanganyika. But her entry into the colonial race aroused the enmity of Britain and had the unfortunate result of drawing Britain and France together against her.

But as late as 1898, Britain and France were still on very bad terms, notably over the Sudan. In that year, French and British forces faced each other at Fashoda, on the Upper Nile, both countries trying to gain control of that all-important river. For some time it seemed that the two countries were on the verge of war, when France backed down and the situation was saved. France decided that in face of the enmity of Germany, the friendship of England was more valuable than several million square miles of Sudanese territory.

England and Germany were also drifting apart. When the Boer Wars broke out at the turn of the century, Germany had supported the Boers against England. It was at this juncture that England realized the danger of her friendless position, while on the continent, the European countries were now involved in a series of opposing alliances. In 1904, she decided to end her isolation, and approached France for an amicable settlement of their differences over Egypt and Morocco. The result of the Anglo-French negotiations was an Entente Cordiale. By its terms, England was to have a free hand in Egypt and the Sudan, while France should enjoy similar privileges in Morocco. No sooner had this agreement been made public when Germany raised an outcry. She objected to the French occupation of Morocco, which she had regarded as her particular sphere of influence. In 1905, the Kaiser demanded that the question of Morocco be settled at an international conference, which duly met at Algeiras. But Algeiras was a defeat for Germany, as France was supported strongly by both Britain and Russia.

Germany, however, was not prepared to see Morocco swallowed up by France so easily. When in 1911, French troops were invited to Morocco to quell a rebellion there, Germany sent two warships to Agadir "to protect German interests." Britain took a very serious view of these proceedings, and openly threatened war. Germany did not withdraw. Germany was as yet unprepared for war, and once more, she had to climb down and consent to the establishment of a French protectorate over Morocco. Thus twice the question of North Africa had almost caused a war among the European powers.

The colonial question was further aggravated by the attitude of Italy. Unsuccessful in acquiring Tunis for her own, Italy planned to absorb Abyssinia. In 1896, an Italian army invaded Abyssinia, but it was defeated by the natives at Adowa. In 1911, taking advantage of the tension caused by Morocco, Italy suddenly declared war on the Turkish Empire and wrested Tripoli from her in 1912. This action also affected European relations, for Germany had begun to regard Tripoli as a suitable acquisition, and the Turkish Empire as a centre of German patronage. The result was that the Triple Alliance was shaken, while the Anglo-French Entente had been strengthened over the Moroccan Crises.

This was the state of affairs among the European countries on the eve of the Great War. What arrangements were made concerning Germany in the Versailles Conference of 1919? How did the general attitude of Germany towards these arrangements change between 1919 and 1939?

The prevailing feeling among the victors of Germany in 1919 was to make her pay for all the bitter suffering of the war years. The resulting treaty reflected this attitude, and it surely must be one of the harshest treaties ever imposed on a defeated nation. By the terms, Germany was obliged to submit to disarmament. Her army was reduced to 100,000 men, her navy to a skeleton fleet of a few coastal vessels. She was forbidden to introduce conscription, and her common border with France, the Rhineland was demilitarized. Her merchant navy was confiscated as compensation for the allied shipping destroyed by her U-boats. Her colonies were taken away from her, to be divided between Great Britain, France, Japan and Australia. She also lost her best industrial districts, notably Silesia to Poland, and the Saar Valley to the League of Nations. She also

surrendered Alsace and Lorraine to France. In addition, she had to bear the whole burden of war guilt, and was called upon to pay an indemnity amounting to seven thousand million pounds. She had to admit an allied army of occupation on her soil until the indemnity was paid. It was this enormous indemnity and her inability to pay it, which crushed Germany. In 1923, she defaulted on her reparations payments, whereupon France immediately ordered the French army into the Ruhr Valley and seized the German coal mines as a guarantee. The French action resulted in the total collapse of the German economy, and the mark became valueless almost overnight. It was clear to the European powers that they could not allow Germany to go bankrupt, and a milder reparations agreement, the

successed in tearing up the terms of the Versailles Treaty, one by one. In 1938, he forcibly took over Austria, and announced it incorporated into the German Reich, thus repudiating one of the most important terms of the peace settlement. At the end of the same year, he demanded the return of the Sudetenland from Czechoslovakia, where there was a number of Germans. Within six months, he had swallowed up the remainder of Czechoslovakia, and also seized Memel from Lithuania.

As the year 1939 wore on, it became apparent that Hitler would not be satisfied with what he had gained so far. He had never reconciled himself to the loss of Posen to Poland, nor had he recognized the status of Danzig as a Free City under the League of Nations. In August, 1939, Hitler suddenly demanded the return of the Polish Corridor and Danzig, and despatched an ultimatum to Poland. When no answer arrived from Poland, Hitler invaded that country, and again plunged Europe into war.

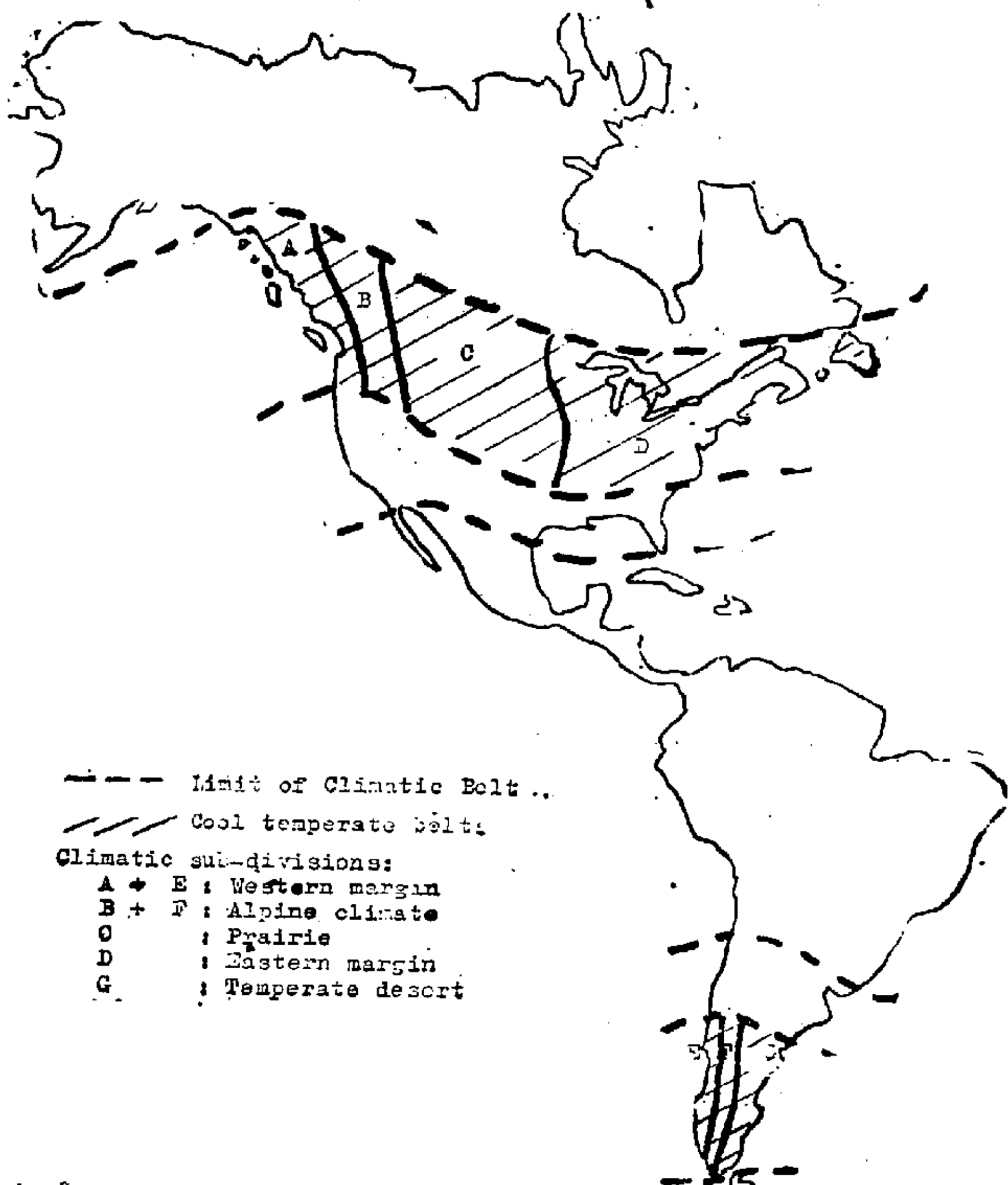
# 英中會考地理(二)答案

劉五領

on the nature of the region from which the wind blows. However, large and lofty mountain ranges may block the passage of winds, resulting in uneven distribution of rainfall and variations in temperature on the two sides of the ranges.

(c) On Fig. 2, colour in red the cool temperate belts of North and South America.

(d) Also on Fig. 2, insert lines in ink to show climatic sub-divisions in the cool temperate lands to justify your answer in (b). Label your sub-divisions clearly.



Dawes Plan, was made with Germany in 1924. The German economy was bolstered by loans from Great Britain and the United States, and German currency was placed under the control of a Reparations Committee. This Committee would also decide on the amount of the annual reparations payments.

Having settled the reparations problem, Germany sought reconciliation with her conquerors. In 1925, the German Foreign Minister Stresemann, together with his French and English counterparts, Briand and Chamberlain, concluded the Locarno Treaties. Germany promised never again to raise the question of Alsace Lorraine, while Britain and Italy undertook to defend France against German aggression and Germany against French aggression. The sequel to this was Germany's admission into the League of Nations in 1926.

It seemed that with Germany once more friends with Britain and France, better days were in sight. The reparations question was simplified by the Young Plan of 1929, by which Germany undertook to complete paying the indemnity within a period of sixty-nine years. But this period of optimism was short-lived, for in 1929, the economic slump hit the world, and Germany found herself facing bankruptcy again. In the country, there were six million unemployed people. Communism spread in the midst of this economic and political discontent, and frightened the middle classes. It was during this period of extreme dissatisfaction that Adolf Hitler rose to power.

Hitler blamed all of Germany's sufferings on the makers of the Treaty of Versailles, and called upon the German nation to unite under him and seek revenge. He called for the re-unification of all

Germans living abroad, and the re-instatement of Germany as a world power. He promised to solve the problem of unemployment in Germany by setting up huge armament programmes. He denounced the Treaty of Versailles, withdrew Germany from the League of Nations (1933) re-introduced conscription (1935) ordered the German army into the Rhineland zone, and set up a vigorous campaign for the restoration of German colonies. Within six years, from 1933 when he first came into power, to 1939, he had

succeeded in tearing up the terms of the Versailles Treaty, one by one. In 1938, he forcibly took over Austria, and announced it incorporated into the German Reich, thus repudiating one of the most important terms of the peace settlement. At the end of the same year, he demanded the return of the Sudetenland from Czechoslovakia, where there was a number of Germans. Within six months, he had swallowed up the remainder of Czechoslovakia, and also seized Memel from Lithuania.

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# 英中會考物理科答案

陸永熾

## Suggested Answers

### PHYSICS

H.K. Certificate of Education Exam. 1967

#### SECTION A

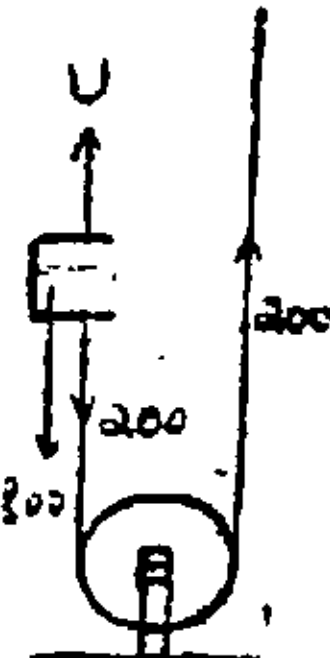
#### 1. (a) Archimedes' Principle

When a body is wholly or partially immersed in a fluid it experiences an upthrust equal to the weight of the fluid displaced.

- (b) In accordance with Archimedes' Principle the balloon is acted on by an upthrust equal to the difference between the weight of air displaced the total weight. The balloon (wt. of envelope and hydrogen) and the density of air is about 14 times that of hydrogen. The greater the difference, the larger will be the lifting power of the balloon.

In upper altitude, where the air becomes rare, the density of air diminishes. Thus the difference between the weight of air displaced and the total weight of the balloon approaches zero. The balloon stops rising and suspends in air.

- (c) i) The upthrust on the block in water = U gm.wt.  
= (800+200)gm.wt.  
= 1000 gm.wt.



- ii) By Archimedes' Principle upthrust = wt. of water displaced  
∴ Wt. of water displaced = 1000 gm.wt.  
Vol. of water displaced = 1000 c.c.  
Volume of the block = 1000 c.c.

- iii) The density of the block =  $\frac{80}{1000}$   
= 0.8 gm./c.c.

- iv) When the block is weighed in liquid X the balance reads 50 gm. Thus, the upthrust is (800-50)gm.wt. It displaces equal volume (1000 c.c.) of liquid X.  
Therefore, the density of liquid X =  $\frac{750}{1000}$   
= 0.75 gm./c.c.

$$mg = \frac{6}{2} \times 222 =$$

$$mg = \frac{6}{1000} = \text{down (then to sum eq.)}$$

- (d) The total upthrust (U) = The weight of the wooden block (W) + the wt. of the metal lump (M)

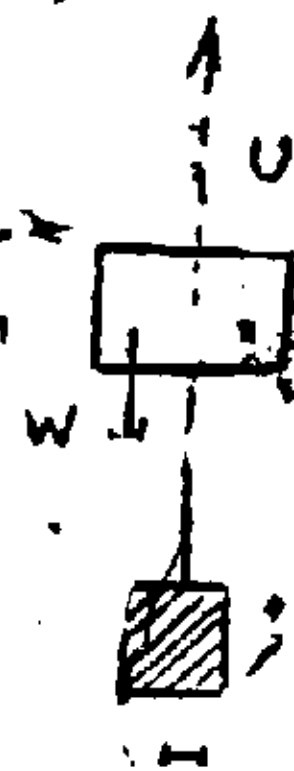
The upthrust = wt. of water displaced  
= (1000 +  $\frac{M}{D}$ ) gm.wt.

$$(1000 + \frac{M}{1.0}) = 800 + M$$

$$\frac{M}{1.0} = 200$$

$$9M = 2000$$

$$M = \frac{2000}{9}$$

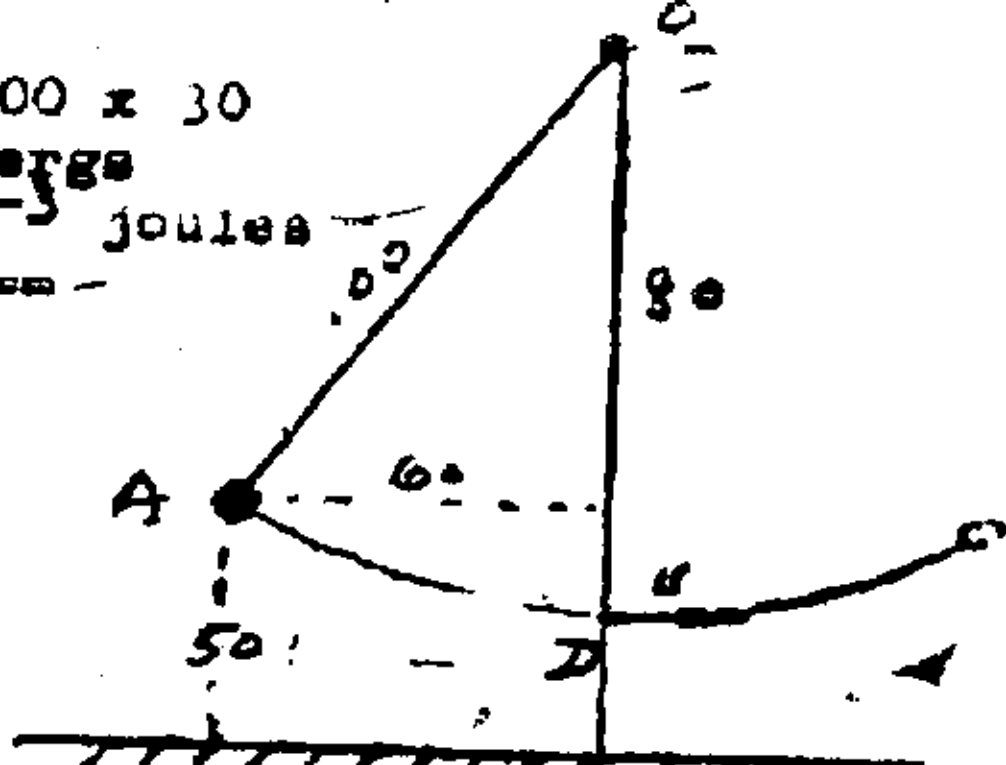


2. (a) i) It has its maximum potential energy is at A.

$$P.E. = 2 \times 100^0 \times (130 - 80) \\ = 2 \times 100^0 \times 50 \\ = 100,000 \text{ ergs}$$

- ii) It has its minimum potential energy is at D.

$$P.E. = 2 \times 1000 \times 30 \\ = 60000 \text{ ergs} \\ \text{or } 6 \times 10^{-3} \text{ joules}$$



- iii) It possesses its maximum kinetic energy at D and is

$$K.E. = P.E. \text{ at A} - P.E. \text{ at D} \\ = 40,000 \text{ ergs}$$

- iv) Its maximum velocity will be

$$\frac{1}{2}mv^2 = mg(50 - 30)$$

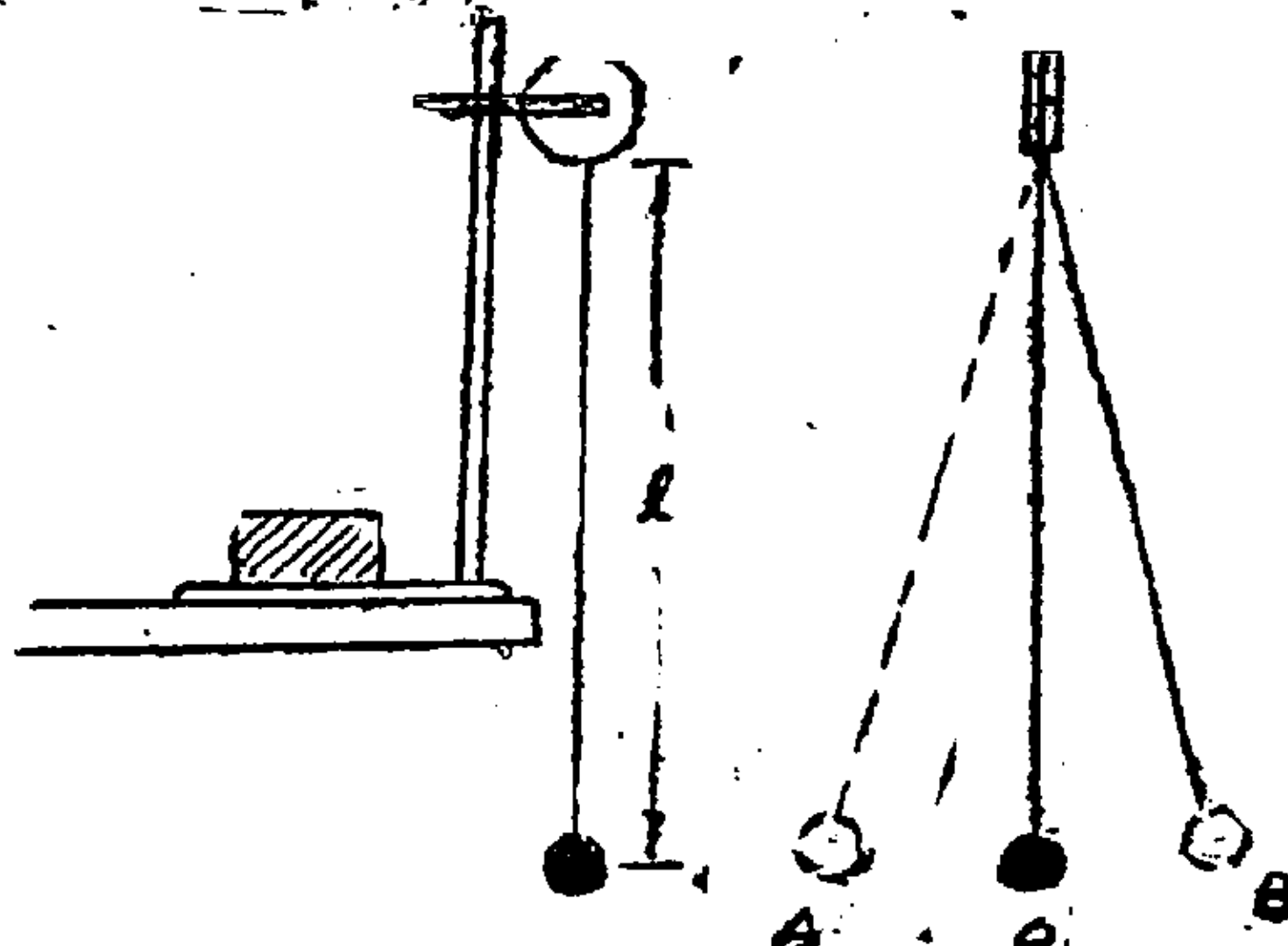
$$v^2 = 2g \times 20$$

$$v = 1000 \times 40$$

$$= 200 \text{ cm/sec}$$

- (b) To determine g by simple pendulum method

A heavy bob attached by a length of light thread is hung as shown.



The pendulum length (l) is carefully measured. The bob is given a small displacement, released, and it begins to swing. The time for 50 complete swings (A → O → B → O → A as one complete vibration) is measured by a stop-watch. The period (T) of one complete vibration is calculated.

$$\text{Since } T = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{l}{g}}$$

$$T^2 = 4\pi^2 \frac{l}{g}$$

$$\text{Therefore, } g = \frac{4\pi^2 l}{T^2}$$

The acceleration due to gravity is thus determined.

#### Precautions

- The pendulum length should be measured carefully:
  - Make sure the pivoting point is sharp by clamping the thread with two coins.
  - The actual length should include the radius of the bob. The vernier calipers will measure the radius.
- Do not let the stand to dangle. This is done by placing a heavy weight on the base of the stand.
- Make sure no draught in surrounding.
- Time the period by the average of 50 complete swing.

- (c) By Newton's second law of motion,

$$F = ma$$

where F = the horizontal force

$$= 5 \text{ gm.wt}$$

$$= 5 \times 1000 \text{ dynes}$$

$$m = \text{mass of the body}$$

$$= 1 \text{ kg}$$

$$= 1000 \text{ gm.}$$

$$a = \text{acceleration of the body along the table top}$$

$$1) a = \frac{F}{m}$$

$$= \frac{5000}{1000}$$

$$= 5 \text{ cm/sec}^2$$

- ii) By "motion-equation".

$$S = ut + \frac{1}{2}at^2$$

where S = distance moved on the table

$$= 40 \text{ cm.}$$

$$u = \text{initial velocity}$$

$$= 0 \text{ (starts at rest)}$$

$$t = \text{time taken}$$

$$= \text{acceleration along the table top}$$

$$t^2 = \frac{2S}{a}$$

$$= \frac{80}{5}$$

$$= 16$$

$$t = 4 \text{ sec}$$

- iii) After 4 sec, the body is at the edge of the table. Its velocity then

$$v = u + at$$

$$= 5 \times 4$$

$$= 20 \text{ ft/sec}$$

As it falls, it is no more accelerated horizontally. In 0.2 sec. later, the horizontal distance travelled.

$$S = 0.2 \times 20$$

$$= 4 \text{ cm.}$$

- iv) When it falls, it is accelerated vertically by  $g = 1000 \text{ cm/sec}^2$ . After 0.1 second the vertical distance travelled

$$H = ut + \frac{1}{2}gt^2$$

$$= 0 + \frac{1}{2} \times 1000 \times 0.01$$

$$= 5 \text{ cm.}$$

#### 3. (a) Boyle's Law

The volume of a fixed mass of gas is inversely proportional to the pressure.

- provided the temperature remains constant, (b) When the tube is placed horizontally



The volume of air trapped is measured

$$V_1 = l_1 \text{ units}$$

The pressure equals the atmospheric pressure outside = H cm. of Hg.

When placed vertically with open end upward,

Volume of air,  $V_2 = l_2$  units

Pressure,  $P_2 = (H + h)$  cm. of Hg.

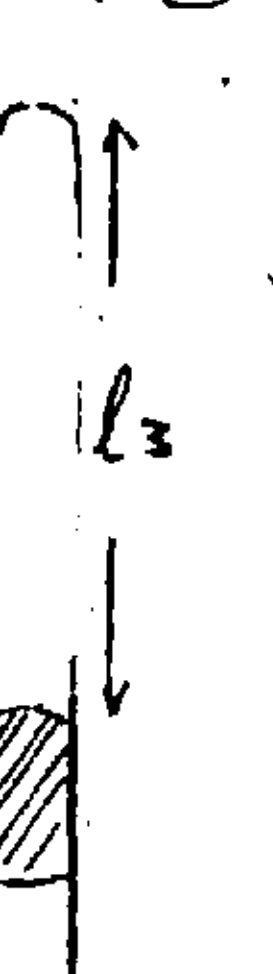
(where h is the length of Hg. thread,



When placed vertically with open end downwards

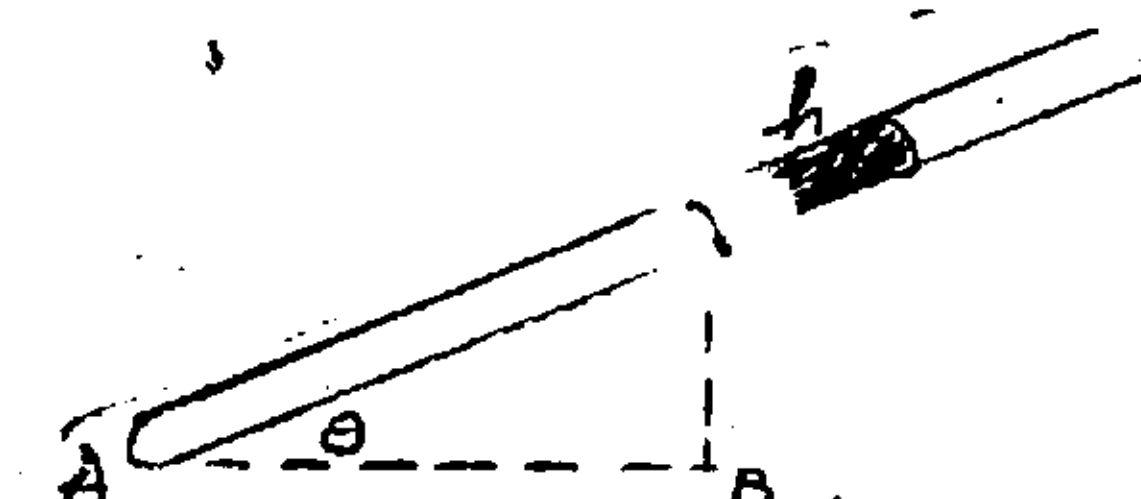
$$V_3 = l_3 \text{ units}$$

$$P_3 = (H - h) \text{ cm. of Hg.}$$



If the product of  $P_1V_1$ ,  $P_2V_2$  and  $P_3V_3$  is calculated, it is found that they are approx. constant. Boyle's Law is verified then.

- (c) The tube can be place slantly and the pressure and volume are taken as follow:-



Volume is measured by l, which is,

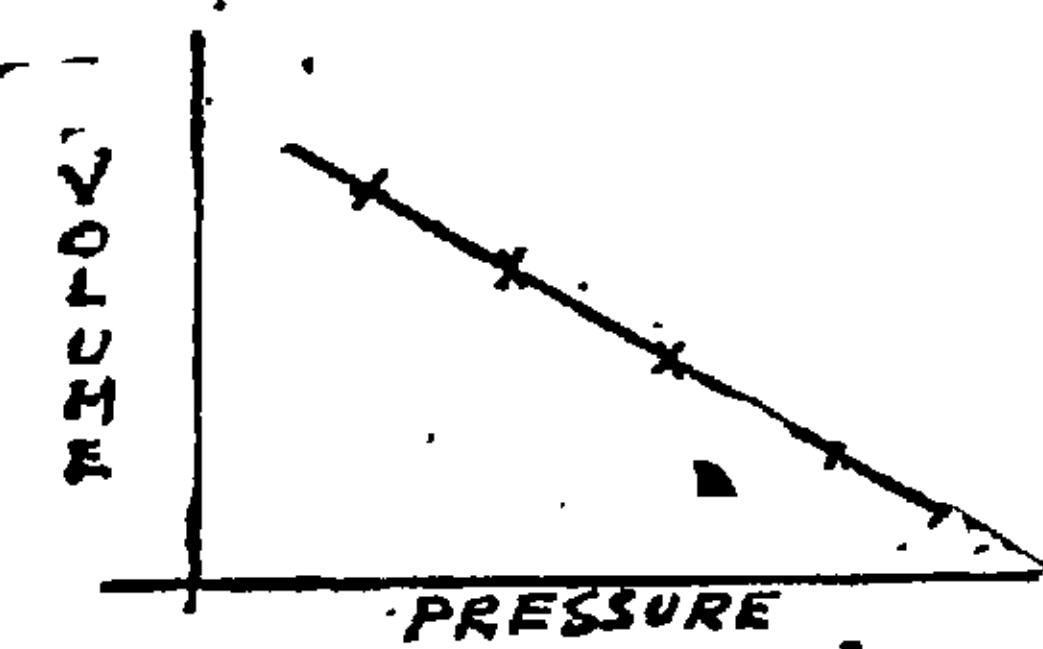
$$l^2 = AB^2 + BC^2 \text{ (units)} ,$$

Pressure =  $(H \pm h \sin \theta)$  cm. of mercury,

$$\sin \theta = \frac{BC}{l}$$

(AB and BC is measured by counting the units on the graph board).

- (d) i) Volume against pressure,



- ii) Volume against  $\frac{1}{\text{pressure}}$



- (e) i) The pressure at A is:-

$$P_A = (75 + 25) \\ = 100 \text{ cm. of mercury.}$$

- ii) By Boyle's Law, before lowering into mercury,

$$P = 75 \text{ cm. of Hg}$$

$$V = \text{cm. (length of tube)}$$

$$\text{at B,}$$

$$P = (75 + 25 + 15)$$

$$= 115 \text{ cm. of mercury)}$$

$$V = 15 \text{ cm.}$$

$$15l = 115 \times 15$$

$$l = \frac{115 \times 15}{15}$$

$$= 23 \text{ cm.}$$

- iii) When the volume is halved

$$P \propto \frac{1}{V} = 75 \text{ l}$$

$$P = 2 \times 75$$

$$C \text{ will be } 75 + \frac{23}{2} = 86.5 \text{ cm. deep.}$$



# 太安樓特刊



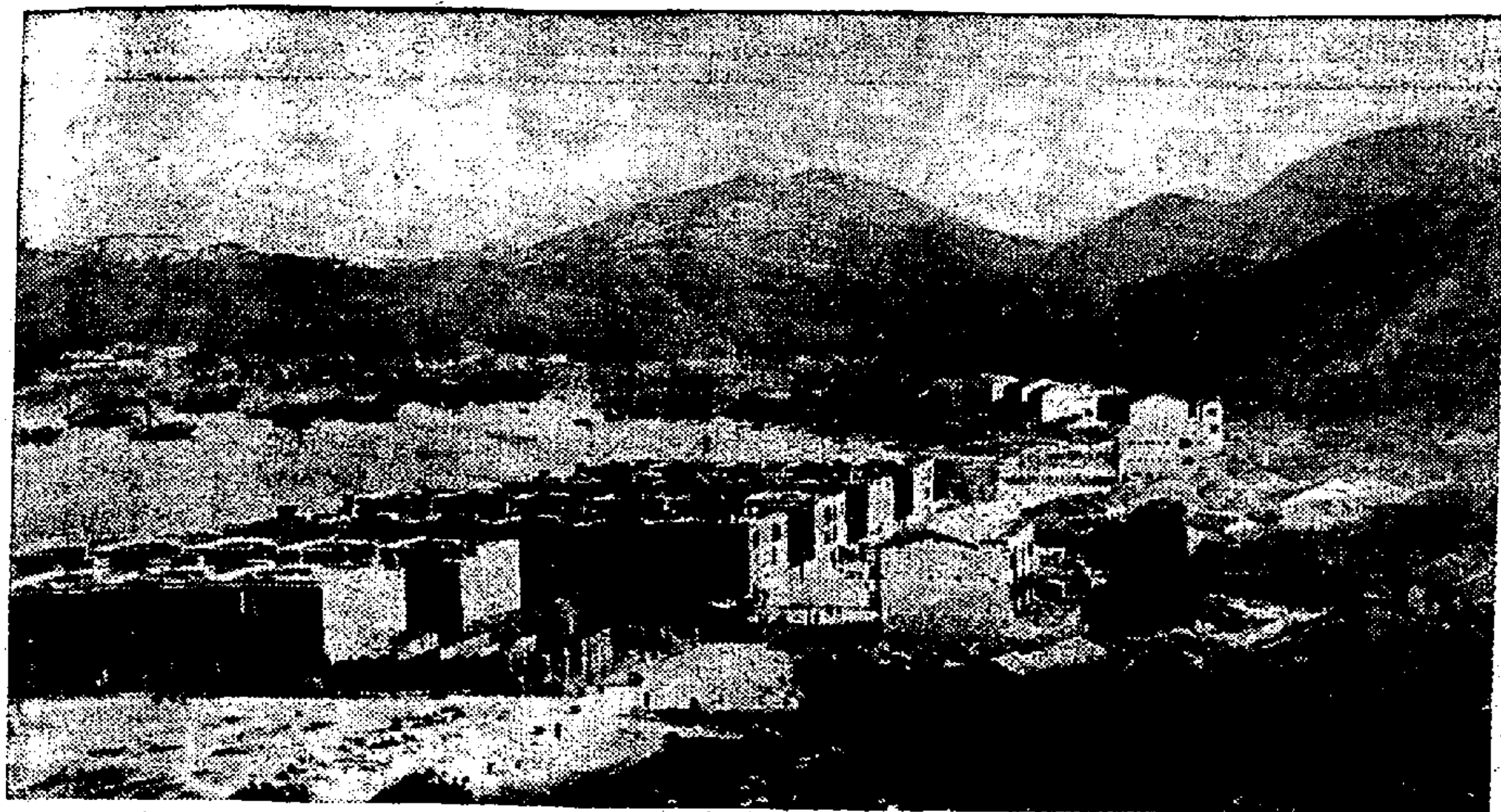
## 太安樓特刊序言

能夠在本港置業界面臨相當困難的一段時期內，看到太安樓在各方面的幸運成就，實足令人感奮。太安樓所在的地區和太安樓樓宇，是切合時宜而受歡迎的。太安樓的建築工程，經已提前完成。樓宇及舖位的銷售暢旺，亦遠遠超過吾人合理之期望。我對建築師、建築公司、承建商及其他有關人士，在太安樓建築期間所提供的合作及優異的工作成績，願意表示衷心的感謝。同時，熱誠希望每一位參與此項工作的人，均能分享我們的幸運。置地公司對於太安樓管理的效率及經濟的重要性，是非常注意的。因此我們決定將該樓一個單位，免費移交給符箕灣街坊福利會。此外，還組織了熱心辦事的業主聯誼會。該會將有會所及職員，以便處理業主本身之問題及有關建議等。最後，作為置地公司管理便利的一部份工作，我們有合格的福利人員，需要的時候，可以免費提供服務。我們希望太安樓通過這種方式管理，將可向公眾樹立小業主住宅大廈管理良好的典範，從而保持甚至增加住宅及舖位的價值。

香港置地及代理有限公司董事長夏利斯



# 六十年前的太安樓現址



這張攝於一九〇八年的照片，顯示出舊灣當年之情景；照片前景建築中的房屋，乃是香港太古船塢及工程有限公司興建的工人住宅。太古是首先辦理職工福利工作的公司之一，其福利包括住宅、醫療及職工子女教育等。該公司對職工及其家屬的福利，所採取的開明措施，在本港是頗為罕見的。

六十年的舊式工人住宅，現在已被二十九層高的現代化的太安樓新厦所取代。太安樓的興建計劃是以住宅單位及舖位業主之福利為依歸的。住宅根據每單位住一家人而設計，內有設備齊全之浴室、廚房、獨立水錶、煤氣表及電表，各層均設有方便異常之垃圾運輸槽。此外，並有長期海水供應沖廁。十六架大型載客電梯，分別安裝於地下商場大堂之兩旁。電梯是分組服務的，使各層樓宇，均有不同組別電梯到達。低座各層之電梯升高速度為每分鐘二百五十呎，高座各層電梯速度為每分鐘三百五十呎，因此，各層樓宇均可保證獲得快捷及充分之電梯服務。

地下商場之店舖亦經仔細選擇，從出售日常用品之商店，到電影院和茶樓酒家，莫不齊備，以便僑胞滿足樓上住戶之一切生活需要。

太安樓二樓向海露天之平台，開作洋台花園，海天景色怡人，備供大廈住客休憩之用。花園洋台有兒童模型游泳池，池中有噴泉、夜間燈光開放後，噴泉五彩繽紛，實為太安樓生色不少。二樓平台除此以外，其餘部分則開作停車場。

二樓之樓宇部分，主要將供公眾活動用場，如幼稚園、診所、街坊福利會會所，業主聯誼會會所，大廈管理處等，均將設於此。

## 太安樓——白領階級的理想住宅

世界最大的一座分層業權住宅樓宇，日內將在本港宣告落成，這座大廈的地下商場，其面積之大，亦為遠東之冠。

此項建築工程，就是香港置地及代理有限公司在港島其灣興建的太安樓。該大廈樓高二十九層，位於其灣海旁之一大片地段，全部投資超過港幣五千萬元。此一龐大計劃的實現，是置地的。



鐵嶺莊嚴的廿九層商住兩用的太安樓大廈，一年半以前，還是一片雜亂的建築工地。圖為建築初期所攝。

公司對本港前途充滿信心的又一迹象。地盤工程不計，大廈以不足十八個月的時間建成，比預定時間提前五個月完成。這在本港建築史上，是創紀錄的。

太安樓有住宅一千八百八十二個單位，每單位售價由一萬七千三百元起至二萬七千元，其中大部分已經售出。

本港之白領階級，將首次有能力購買這種設備完善的住宅樓宇，每層浴室廚房齊全，全部窗戶單便，此外更有外向晒衫架。屋內粗幼電線電足，一應俱備，地板用紙皮石，每層有兩套可以調節之百葉窗戶，使空氣能夠對流，更有分層水錶及長期海水沖廁系統。

太安樓住宅樓宇，仍然可以十四年期的分期辦法購買，並有可能通過特別按揭辦法，使買主節省七千元之多，而入住裝修費用，亦可加入買屋貸款之中。

太安樓地下之龐大商場中，百分之七十五的舖位已經售出，其中包括一家大酒樓，一家電影院及一間汽油站，大廈之其他特點與便利包括：一樓向海之花園洋台，內設七彩噴泉，模型游泳池，十六架怡和公司電梯，大型垃圾槽管，停車場，學校，醫療及牙醫便利等。

## 太安樓點點大廈全貌

☆樓上住宅二十八層，有住宅近一千九百單位。

☆住宅單位分中型和大型兩種。

☆十六架寬敞高速電梯，全部自地下上落。

☆地下是規模宏偉的商場，有一百零六間舖位，包括電影院、酒樓及汽油站。

☆二樓有露天停車場，可停車七十多輛。

☆二樓向海部分之洋台花園，設計別具匠心，有七彩燈飾噴泉，花園，幼稚園及兒童遊樂場，亦設二樓。

☆大廈內有醫療及牙醫等便利。

☆大廈管理處，業主聯誼會及街坊福利會（會所由置地公司贊助）等，亦設在二樓。

# 太安樓落成大貢獻

- \* 首期付款全港最低。
- \* 律師做契印花費用以後再付。
- \* 分期付款期限最長。
- \* 分期付款利息全港最低——可節省 \$7,000 之多。

請速購買 即可入伙

香港置地及代理有限公司營造及管理  
洽購處：其灣道太安樓，電話 H 六〇五三二九  
(星期例假照常開放辦公)



### 樓價

住宅每單位售價由一萬七千三百元起至二萬七千元止

☆可分十四年期購買，期限之長，為本港之冠  
☆有特別按押之便利  
☆大廈管理正視化，而且費用低廉

### 每層特色

- ☆大廈全部窗戶單邊
- ☆地板全部用水磨紙皮石
- ☆電鍍金屬窗戶，可減少雨水滲入
- ☆其他標準設備齊全
- ☆內牆粉飾完成
- ☆浴室磁磚牆，浴缸（小單位用花洒）臉盆，水廁及英國塑膠水箱，棉架及廁紙架，應有盡有
- ☆粗幼電全部標準設備
- ☆爐具及煮水器，煤氣接駁齊全
- ☆大門及浴室門上有可調節之百葉窗，幫助空氣對流
- ☆長期海水沖廁
- ☆分層水錶供水
- ☆五呎口徑之特製垃圾槽管，處理垃圾經濟方便
- ☆各單位專用晒衫架設備，晒衫之時大廈觀瞻不受影響

### 恭祝

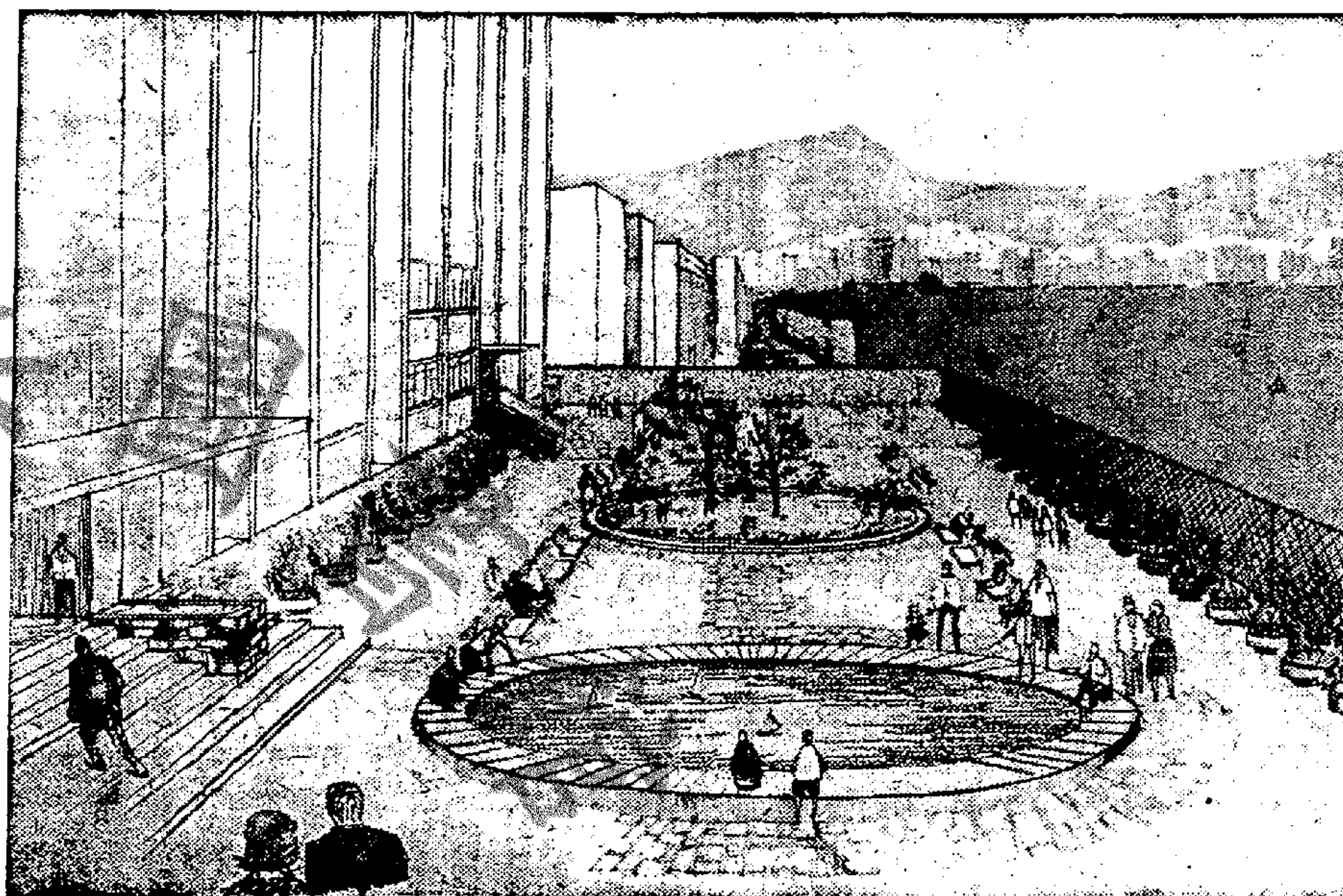
### 筭箕灣

# 太安樓

落成之喜

同安潔具有限公司敬賀

太安樓二樓向海陽台，闊作花園，供大廈住客公餘休憩，花園陽台中有彩燈噴泉，模型船水池及花園等，設計至為理想，圖為花園陽台示意圖



香港置地及代理有限公司

# 太安樓

開幕誌慶

該地基工程承建商

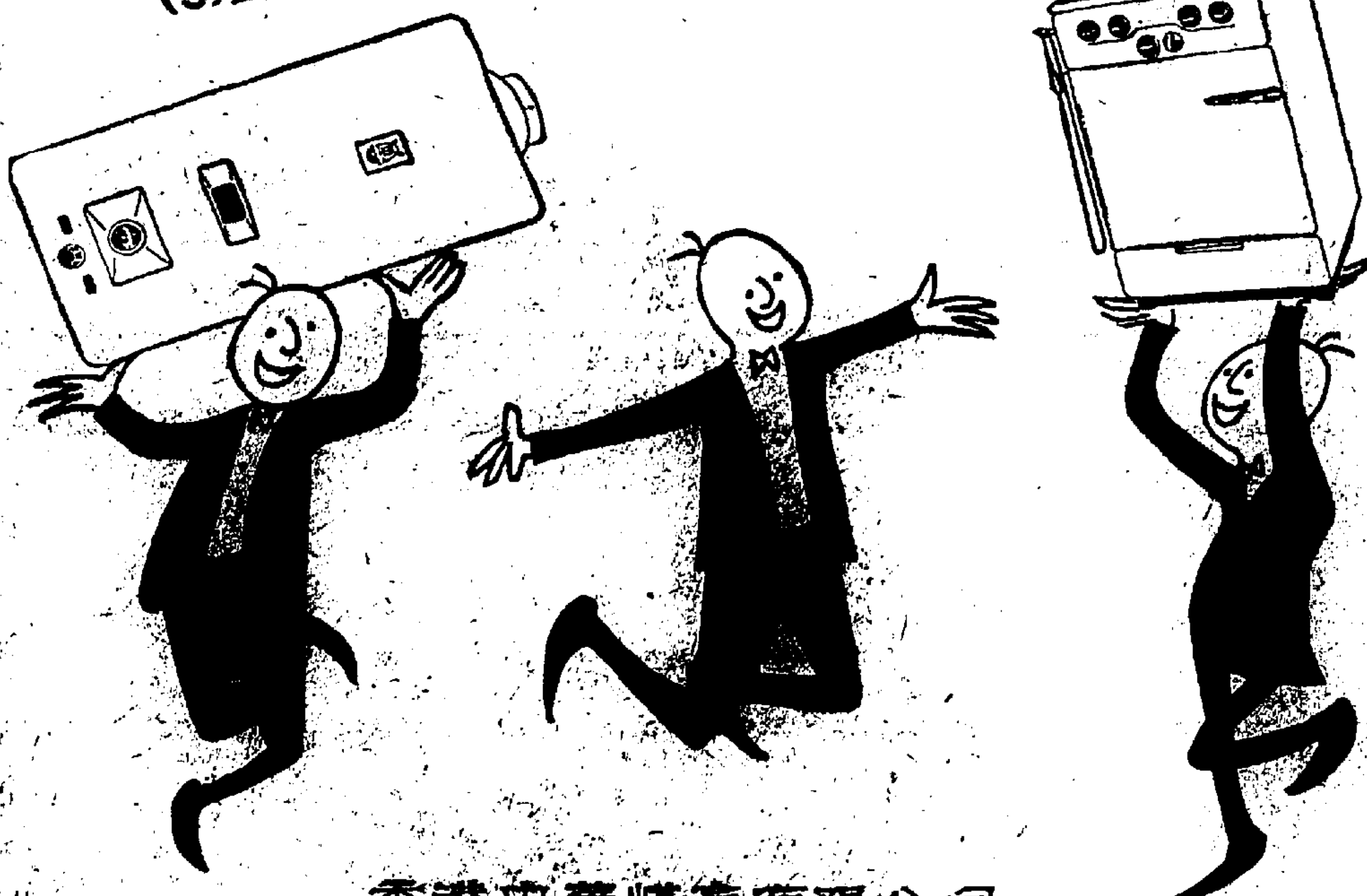
金門（香港）有限公司敬賀

## 事實勝於雄辯

香港置地及代理有限公司  
新建之太安樓

全部預先安裝煤氣設備

- 足以証明：
- (1) 煤氣最適合現代化家庭使用。
  - (2) 煤氣是本港最平之氣體燃料。
  - (3) 煤氣清潔安全，一致公認。



香港中華煤氣有限公司

### 筭箕灣

# 太安樓

落成之喜

孫福記營造有限公司敬賀

香港於仁行一五四一室

香港置地公司轄下筭箕灣

太安樓建築完成荷蒙

採用敝行下列各種水泵



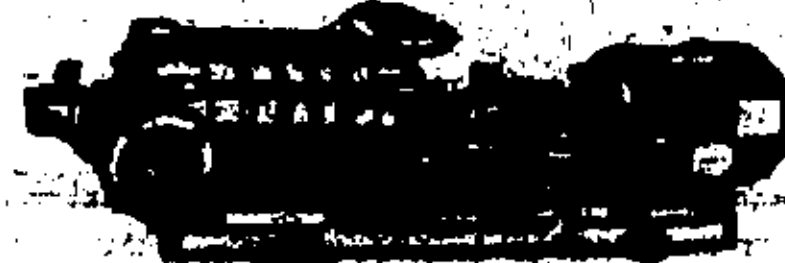
「樂意牌」西德製

百匹馬力食水泵四套

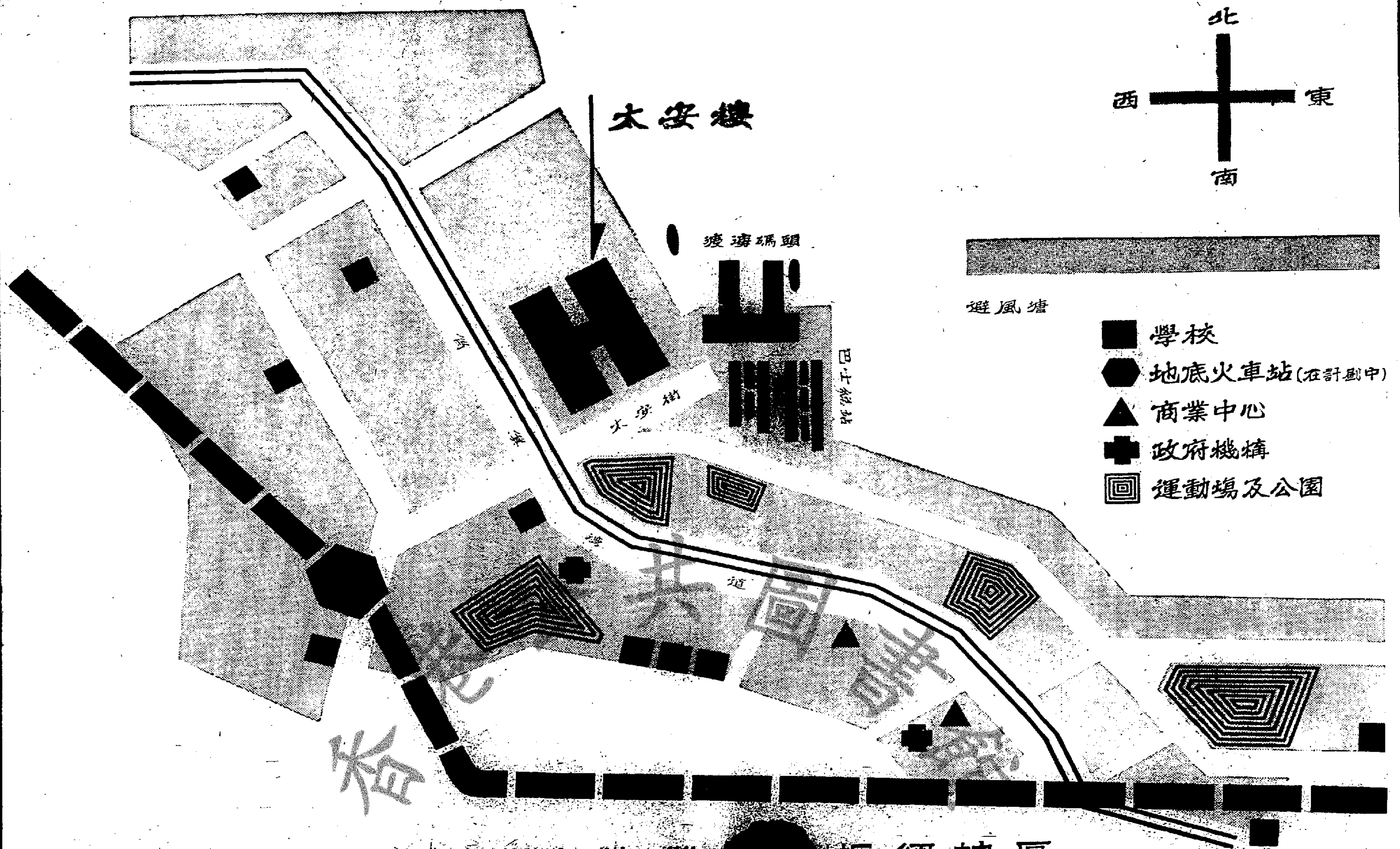
卅匹馬力井水泵四套

并此致謝

興昌洋行敬賀

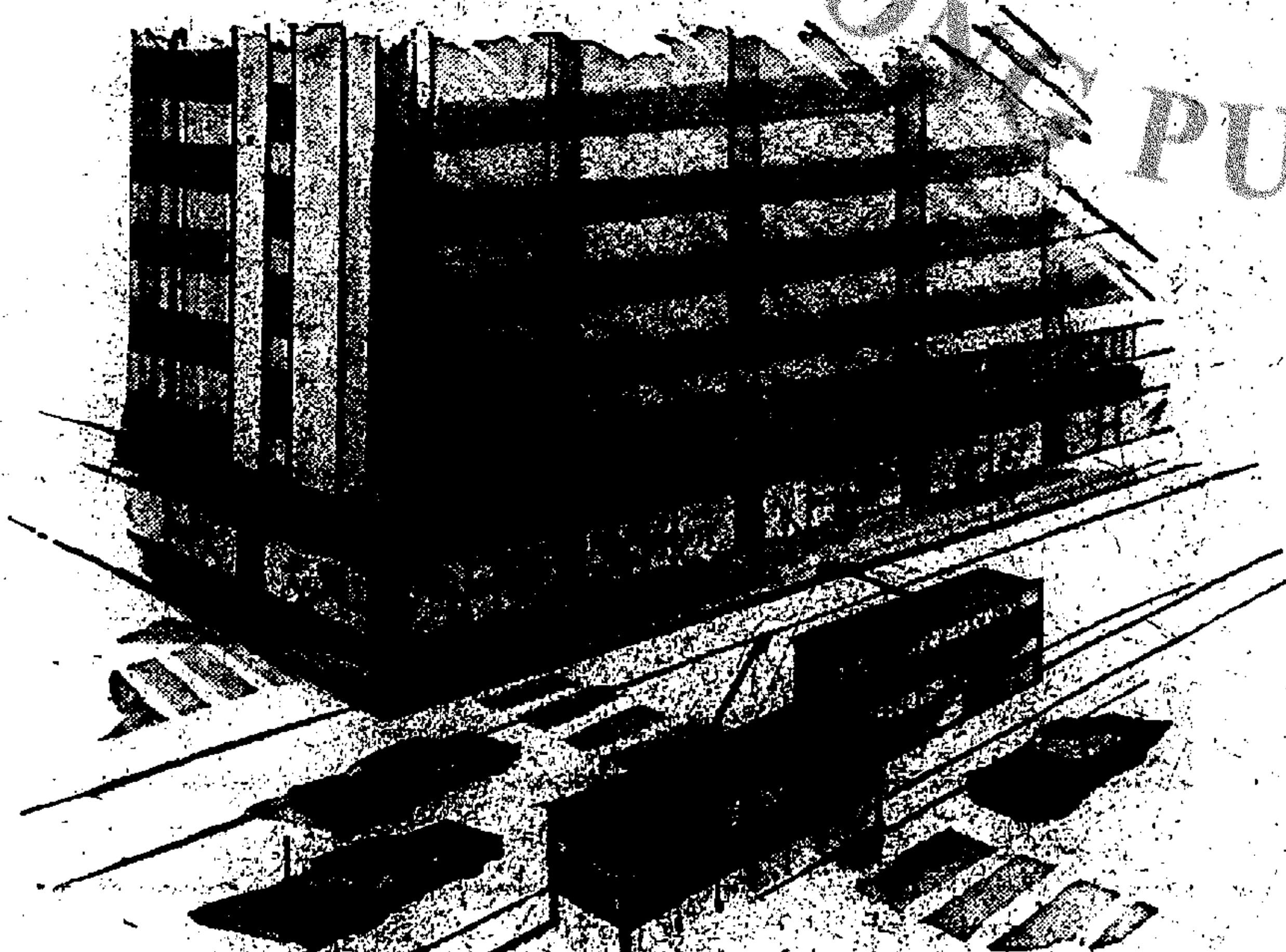






太安樓位於繁華樞紐地區

# 遠東最大 香港獨有 太安樓地下商場 現已落成



地旺人稠生意好做 小額投資即可營商 舖位內外特別設備  
租價適宜是本港最廉 不需首期用十二年分期付 舖位特別設備包括三方向  
的地區商業集中生意鼎盛 裝飾美觀舖面寬敞租期以 招牌水喉抽水電冷氣機位  
太安樓樓上有一千八百八 開業不備動用大筆資金如 專用停車場等商場內更有  
十二戶住宅他們是地下商 場機會千載難逢 現代化衛生設備  
場的基本顧客。

香港置地及代理有限公司營造及管理  
洽談處：香港太安樓 電話：二〇三三九  
查詢詳情請向該處洽辦

香港畢打街二十二號怡和大厦

怡和機器有限公司敬賀

落成之喜

## 太安樓

恭祝  
筭箕灣

怡和機器有限公司  
承裝  
十六部瑞士名廠辛德勒牌  
華麗昇降機及  
全部大樓之電器及電燈設備



# 育教僑華

## 英中會考經濟及公共事務科答案 (續) 劉奇敏

### Economic & Public Affairs

#### Suggested Answers

#### 1968 Hong Kong Certificate of Education Examination Paper

#### Section B

Editor's Note: All questions in this Section must be answered in essay form, but owing to pressure of space and time we shall provide the suggested answers in note-form, while at the same time preserving the adequacy and relevancy of each answer.

5. (A) Within the same industry the small firm often survives together with the large firm. Explain in detail why this can happen.

(i) Both large and small firms have relative advantages.

(ii) Consumers are not made up of only one type; there are those who prefer to shop at small firms, where personalized and more courteous services can be expected, or where specialized services (e.g. of a fortune teller or a hair-dresser) are available. Some of the advantages of a small firm include the

small capital is required in its stage;

they can be more easily and cheaply achieved because its business is simple and straightforward.

If it is small, the owner can attend to the needs of his customers;

it is less involved; its management relations are simple and can be changed after;

checking for waste in manpower and materials; the firm sells, can produce a service or a product which is in limited demand.

It is under which a large firm is not utilized;

it provides consumer services such as repairing or shoe-repairing; its service is a specialty such as electrical repairs;

its community is small such as in a village.

Production: Explain these

included the natural forces of Nature such as sea, lake, earth; strictly limited in recent years reclamation

levelling of land (by removing hills) have made additional land available for production.

(ii) Labour - the employment of human effort in the productive process that creates economic wealth. Improved technology has turned out more skilfully trained workers for modern industry; mobility of labour must also be considered before a new industry is set up. Emigration may cause country to lose its labour to other developing countries; while immigration (such as influx of refugees

can generate local industry, giving rise to cheap labour, thus reducing production costs.

(iii) Capital - things that are used in the production of goods, and not necessarily money, which of course, is certainly useful in purchasing those tools needed in production.

Banks, insurance firms and private individuals can provide money capital to acquire producer goods so that production can persist.

(iv) Organization - or entrepreneur - a vital necessity since it is this factor that gets the other three factors together; functions - to bear risk and responsibility; to decide the allocation of contributions of the other factors; to decide what products to be produced and for what markets; to exercise full control over the operation of the entire industrial process to find suitable markets for the firm's products.

(C) Describe briefly THREE kinds of money and explain how each is accepted as such

(i) Legal tender - accepted in payment of a debt as required by law; the banknotes, the Government one-dollar notes and coins are examples of legal tender; used widely by consumers in their daily business transactions in which involving usually small sums of money;

(ii) Cheques - which are bills of exchange drawn on a banker payable on demand; safer to use and easier and more convenient to carry; can be used as a means of deferred payment; if crossed can be posted with minimum risk

## 華僑英文先修專欄

### Lesson 5

31.5.68

#### Active and Passive Voice

(主動和被动語態)

Compare the following two sentences:

1. He made a kite.
2. A kite was made by him.

The above two sentences express the same meaning. (以上兩句的意思相同的)

In sentence 1, 'He' is the subject of the sentence and 'a kite' is the object of the sentence. 'He' does something and 'a kite' is the receiver of the action. 'made' in sentence 1 is in the Active Voice. (在第一句中 'He' 是主詞, 'a kite' 是受詞, 'He' 是動作的主方, 'a kite' 是受動方, 'made' 是主動動詞)

In sentence 2, 'A kite' is the subject of the sentence but it is the receiver of the action. 'He' is the receiver of the action. 'made' in sentence 2 is in the Passive Voice. (在第二句中 'a kite' 是主詞, 'He' 是受詞, 'a kite' 是受動方, 'He' 是動作的主方, 'made' 是被动動詞)

To change from Active Voice to Passive Voice

#### Examples:

##### (a) Simple Present Tense

Active Voice Passive Voice

1. Jane helps her mother. Her mother is helped by Jane.
2. The hunter kills the lion. The lion is killed by the hunter.
3. They sell oranges. Oranges are sold by them.

##### (b) Simple Past Tense

1. He threw a stone. A stone was thrown by him.
2. Tom broke the window. The window was broken by Tom.
3. She locked the door. The door was locked by her.

##### (c) Simple Future Tense

1. I shall take a walk. A walk shall be taken by me.
2. They will finish the work. The work will be finished by them.

##### (d) Present Continuous Tense

1. They are painting the wall. The wall is being painted by them.
2. She is making a cake. A cake is being made by her.
3. He is writing a letter. A letter is being written by him.

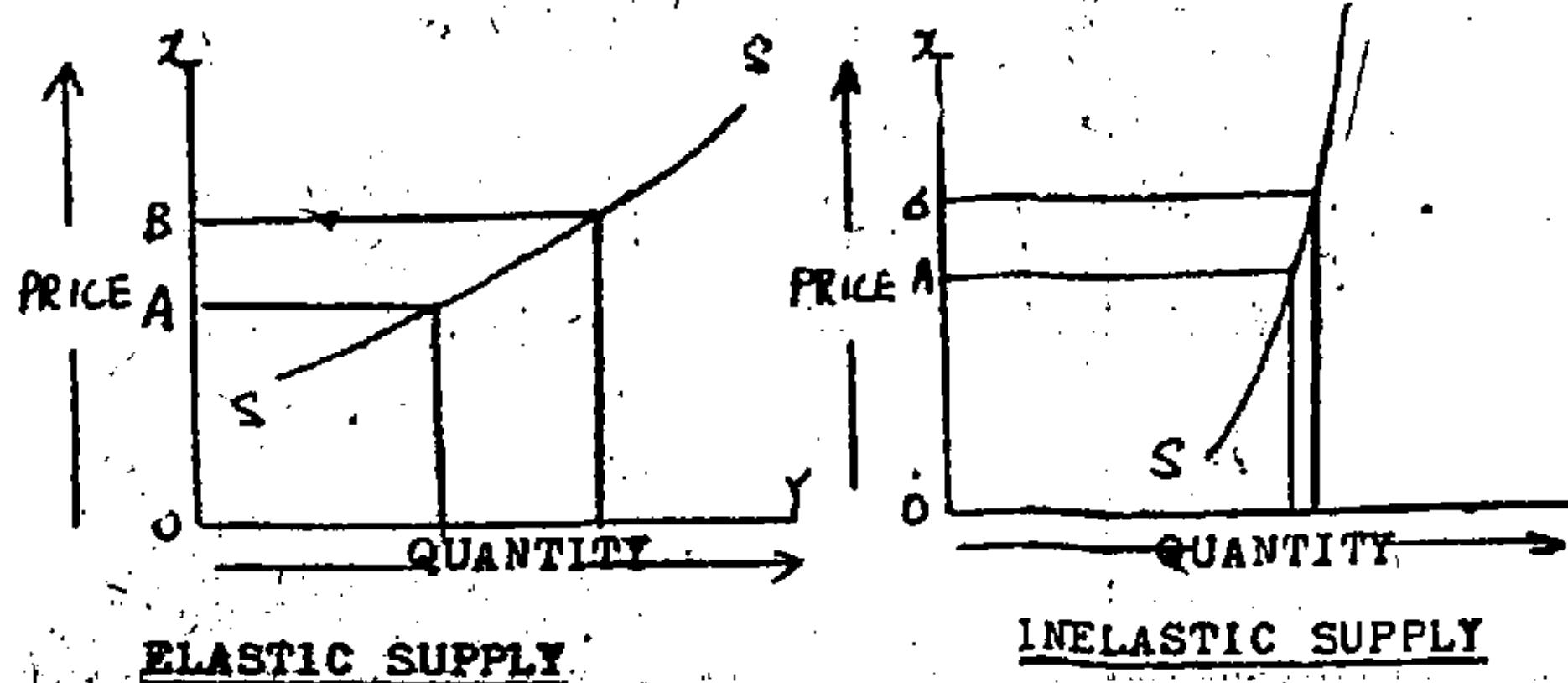
##### (e) Past Continuous Tense

1. I was reading a book. A book was being read by me.
2. She was driving a car. A car was being driven by her.
3. They were building a house. A house was being built by them.

or loss or theft; may be made negotiable; fall into three types: bearer, order and crossed cheques with relative advantages. Money orders - provide a safe and speedy means of sending small sums from place to place; but their use is restricted - payable only at a stated post office and are not widely transferable; nevertheless very common form of money in use especially by those without bank accounts when ordering small quantities of goods such as text-books from abroad.

6. (A) What is meant by elasticity of supply? What are the factors which affect the elasticity of supply of wool?

(i) By elasticity of supply is meant the influence of a change in price on the quantity supplied; for instance, if a change in price produces a change in the quantity supplied, supply is called elastic; if a change in price produces very little or no change in the quantity supplied, supply is called inelastic; both can be demonstrated graphically:-



#### (f) Present Perfect Tense

1. I have finished the work. The work has been finished by me.
2. She has helped them. They have been helped by her.
3. Tom has forgot her name. Her name has been forgot by her.

#### (g) Past Perfect Tense

1. She had made a cake. A cake had been made by her.
2. The policeman had caught a thief. A thief had been caught by the policeman.
3. I had opened the door. The door had been opened by me.

#### (h) Other Examples:

1. He invited me to dinner. I was invited to dinner by him.
2. Who is ringing the bell? By whom is the bell being rung?
3. Whom did the teacher punish? Who was punished by the teacher?
4. How did you make it? How was it made by you?
5. Which book do you like? Which book is liked by you?
6. The hunter killed the tiger with his gun. The tiger was killed by the hunter with his gun.

#### Exercise 14

Change the voice in the following sentences:-

(a) Whom did she see?

(a)

(b) He had completed all the work.

(b)

(c) They were invited to party by her.

(c)

(d) The cat was killed by the dog.

(d)

(e) The pupils are pushing the gate.

(e)

(f) We expect good news.

(f)

(g) They made many cakes.

(g)

(h) She found her watch in the case.

(h)

(i) A book has been given to her by Tom.

(i)

(j) The letter was posted by him yesterday.

(j)

(j)

#### Answers to Exercise 12

(a) Emphatic Pronoun, (b) Emphatic Pronoun, (c) Reflexive Pronoun, (d) Reflexive Pronoun, (e) Reflexive Pronoun, (f) Reflexive Pronoun, (g) Reflexive Pronoun, (h) Reflexive Pronoun, (i) Emphatic Pronoun, (j) Emphatic Pronoun.

#### Answers to Exercise 13

(a) myself, (b) yourself, (c) ourselves, (d) itself, (e) himself.

(ii) If more mutton is needed the supply of wool is increased since both commodities are jointly supplied; if labour and machinery can be moved to where wool is produced and at the time when the price of wool has risen partly because less mutton is produced, thus also decreasing the production of wool, the supply of wool will be elastic. When a commodity has a close substitute, its supply tends to be elastic; as wool does not have a good substitute, its supply tends to be inelastic. The factor of time has also to be considered. It takes some time before

sheep can produce any wool, and once shorn it takes another lapse of time before new wool appears. It is also to be expected that in the summer months, the supply of wool will drop as rice falls since the demand for it is not as great as in the winter months. The supply of wool may become inelastic, if say the demand for mutton is increased, and improved techniques in sheep-rearing are introduced, so that regardless of any change in price, the quantity of wool that enters the market remains constant. Poor pastures on the other hand may cut down the supply of wool, as sheep may perish more quickly and the yield of wool is poor.

(B) Countries A and B trade extensively with each other, while countries C and D have very little trade with each other. Explain the major economic factors affecting international trade and show how they could account for this state of affairs.

(i) Transportation costs are considered to be an important factor that affects international trade. Transportation costs are high when the distance separating the two countries that have trade is great, and transportation costs are low when the distance is short.



# 英中會考經濟及公共事務科答案

(續) 劉奇敏。

bigger transportation costs result in a bigger spread between the prices charged for the same product in widely-separated countries than there is in countries near to each other - example - a pair of Hong Kong-made shoes will not cost much more in Macao than in Hong Kong, but if purchased in say, Canada, it is obviously going to cost a great deal more than in Hong Kong or Macao.

- (ii) Different forms of banking systems in the world can hinder international trade. Streamlining the different national banking systems is one solution.
- (iii) Different forms of national currencies in use in the world are another hindrance to international trade. The International Monetary Fund exists primarily to remove this obstacle.
- (iv) The shifting of the factors of production is another factor to consider. Labour, in particular is difficult to shift as human beings invariably are reluctant to go to places with which they are not familiar.
- (v) The economic policies of governments can also affect international trade - if one government imposes a protective tariff or increase the existing customs-duty, the exporting countries may reduce their exports or impose retaliatory tariffs.
- (vi) Countries A and B trade extensively because of differences in climate and the uneven distribution of natural resources so that unless they exchange their commodities they cannot enjoy what they themselves cannot produce. It may be also because they are close neighbours, so that distance is not a problem - shifting of factors of production is easy and convenient - flow of capital is unobstructed and transportation costs are low. In short - the principle of comparative costs is applicable here. Another reason may be that the different kinds of skilled labour are unevenly distributed between A and B, so that where any particular kind of skill is scarce the country A must import from country B and vice versa.
- (vii) B and C have very little trade, possibly because they both share the same type of climate, possessing similar kinds of

skilled labour. Country C apparently is self-sufficient and its national income is high and it is therefore economically independent. B and C could be separated by a great distance so that it is economically unsound to have bilateral trade. It may be on the ground of national development that the government of country C has considered it best to develop human ability and potential skill existing in C in order to reap a reward - thus heavy protective duties are imposed on manufactured imports, making them more expensive, so eventually consumers have to buy the home product. Another possible reason is that the government of C is thinking in terms of national safety, for in times of war, if two countries were previously depending on each other's products, they may be cut off from each other. Finally it may be that country C is insolvent - or having an "adverse balance of payments" and on the ground of national solvency that trade between B and C is reduced to the minimum.

(8) What is a government budget? Show how it is made and how it is applied.

- (i) A Government budget is a list of estimates of the various sources of probable income and probable expenditures by the various departments of the Government calculated on a yearly basis. It is to provide a forecast of the Government's financial position during the next financial year which begins on the 1st of April of one year and ends on the 31st March of the following year.
- (ii) Government has to estimate revenues obtained from fees the citizens paid when making use of Government facilities and services, royalties paid by public utility companies, rents and payments to Government arising from rental of Government property like Government piers and markets, and the various forms of taxes.

- (iii) Having obtained figures for estimated revenue and estimated expenditure, Government may arrive at one of the three economic positions - a surplus, a deficit or a balanced budget. Knowing what economic position Government would be in can help Government to remedy the situation such as if there is going to be a deficit, new taxes can be introduced or higher rates of tax can be imposed.
- (iv) The Financial Secretary is responsible for the preparation of the Government budget which has to be presented before the Legislative Council before the advent of a new financial year. Each Government department must get the approval of the Legislative Council first before it can be granted any money for its yearly expenditure.
- (v) At the beginning of February the head of each department has to submit a budgetary statement to the Financial Secretary. This statement shows estimates of probable expenditure and revenue for the next financial

year, which are worked out based on previous years' statistics. The budgetary statement is accompanied with explanations for any abnormal increase in the following year's expenditure.

- (vi) The Financial Secretary will then compare the budgetary statement of each department with his own estimates of same of each department, adjusting any differences accordingly. Talks may be subsequently held between the Financial Secretary and each departmental head regarding each department's budget submission.
- (vii) The estimates of expenditure and revenue of each department are then added up and the Financial Secretary will then be able to know, with a certain degree of accuracy, the Government's financial position during the next year.
- (viii) A day is then fixed for the Financial Secretary to present the Government budget before the Legislative Council presided by the Governor. The Council also comment on the Colony's economic condition and any proposals affecting it.
- (ix) The Council then passes the budget to its Finance Committee for further study and recommendation.
- (x) A date is then fixed for the members of the Council to discuss the estimates of the budget.
- (xi) The official reply at another date is taken, and if the budget is returned, the budget is adopted. At the time the budget will be adopted, the budget will be in the form of Bills at future meeting of the Council. During the course of the year, if a department finds that a new item of expenditure has arisen, which was not foreseen at the time of preparing the budgetary statement, it can then apply to the Council for the money known as a "supplementary".

(xii) The budget is actually the instrument by which Government policy is largely carried out.

(D) Describe the constitution and work of the Hong Kong Housing Authority. Give a brief account of the amenities provided and of the method of allocation. (Do not give statistics of the numbers already housed).

- (i) The Hong Kong Housing Authority is established with the primary object to take over the responsibility of housing those in need. In 1954, it creates this organization with all members of the Council, and certain members of the Governor. The Authority is carrying out the decisions of the Council.
- (ii) The Authority is concerned with administering its housing estates. It has been asked to set housing standards today therefore, it is under this pressure.
- (iii) The Housing Authority is able to obtain building sites from Government at one-third of the estimated market price. Government also grants the Authority loans repayable over 40 years with interest compounded at 5 per cent per annum.
- (iv) Every estate built by the Housing Authority is almost identical; example - the Choi Hung Estate. Each estate has a number of storeys consisting of self-contained flats. There are shops, clinics, schools and kindergartens and playgrounds; management is of a high standard and regular maintenance is carried out.
- (v) Tenants are selected on the basis of housing need and a points system is operated.

allocation of living space in each unit is based on 35 square feet per person; kitchen, toilet and bathroom are excluded.

- (vi) Future policy of the Authority appears to be giving greater emphasis to building of "satellite" towns such as the present project at Po Fu Lam, designed as a self-contained town, comprising a market, 16 shops, four schools, some kindergartens, a post office, a public library and other medical and dental facilities as well as social and community amenities.

17. (A) What do you understand by rehabilitation? Illustrate your answer by describing the work done in Hong Kong for refugees, drug addicts and people crippled in accidents.

- (i) The restoring of a person to a former position, either through helping him or by giving him some special treatment, is given the term "rehabilitation". For instance, when a refugee comes to Hong Kong he is a stateless person; he seeks political asylum; he needs financial help - shelter, food and clothing. The many refugees that have fled from Mainland China have found new homes in Hong Kong. Most of them have found new

homes in Hong Kong. Most of them on arrival in Hong Kong dwell on the hillside or seek shelter on rooftops of old tenement-houses, and become illegal squatters. Resettlement Department, since 1954, has launched resettlement programme for these refugees. Today more than a million people are living in resettlement estates - enjoying more decent facilities than those found on hillside or

rooftops. Those who wish to reside in another country can seek help from the United Nation High Commission for Refugees.

- (ii) Drug addicts are rehabilitated by the Society for the Aid and Rehabilitation for Drug Addicts. Its treatment centre is on Shek Wu Chau Island where a six-month treatment programme is available. A drug addict is also given vocational training; after his rehabilitation, he can seek new employment, and start life again. Between 1961 and 1966, S.A.R.D.A. had discharged a total of 1,113 drug addicts. During that period the treatment centre could only accommodate 250 patients at a time. Today as a result of recent expansion work being done at the centre with the implementation of new equipment, the centre can hold 500 drug addicts at one time. Government departments have also been involved in combating this problem - at Tai Lam, there is a treatment centre for convicted drug addicts.

- (iii) Accidents, especially in industry, often happen causing people to become crippled for life. One voluntary organization - the Hong Kong Society for Rehabilitation - is noted for rehabilitating these unfortunate people. The Society was formed in the middle of 1959. It operates a medical centre at Kwun Tong - provides an up-to-date programme of treatment for people injured in factories or at dangerous places of work, such as mining or construction sites. The Society provides physiotherapy as part of the programme. Physiotherapy is the teaching of an injured person to use his handicapped limb, after being given an artificial one. He is also given vocational training; eventually he is given gymnastics to enable him to improve his physical health. A number of people have been given to him to assess his progress. It is discovered that the life again, he is subsequently able to be re-

(B) Government provides services for its citizen. In return citizens and the Press have a duty to show what these duties are. Your answer with definite

- (i) A citizen should assist the government where possible; for example to help arrest a criminal.
- (ii) to take an interest in the city and vote at Urban Council.
- (iii) a juror when requested.
- (iv) to keep the city clean and free of rubbish about; or spit.
- (v) to pay taxes; e.g. death duties, income truthfully.
- (vi) to defend the city in time of war.
- (vii) join the defence services.
- (viii) employers must co-operate with the government.
- (ix) e.g. inform changes of address to the purpose of sales tax.
- (x) employees to take care of their health.
- (xi) obey the laws of the country.
- (xii) speed limits when driving.
- (xiii) the press must observe the law.
- (xiv) must not abuse "freedom of the press".
- (xv) must not preach hatred.
- (xvi) Government policies.
- (xvii) to keep good health.
- (xviii) against disease like cholera.

(C) Describe the development of Kwun Tong. Show the part played by Government. Show the advantages of this particular development.

- (i) Kwun Tong has been reclaimed from the sea. A project that began thirteen years ago, making available an additional 641 acres of land of which 154 are solely used for industry.
- (ii) Government has allowed purchasers of industrial land leases in Kwun Tong to pay by instalments over 20 years - in incentive that results in the establishment of more than 500 factories by the end of 1967, at Kwun Tong with a labour force of about 48,500 people, roughly taking up 12 per cent of the Colony's industrial work force.
- (iii) Government's policy is to encourage the growth of "satellite" towns, in order to reduce time spent by people in travelling to and from their home and place of work. Eventually the traffic in the city can become less congested and there is no public transport problem. Overcrowdedness in the city area such as the Central District, Mongkok, and Shamshuipo which have the highest densities of population, can be overcome. Self-contained towns, as "satellite" towns are, are the only solution to Hong Kong's rapidly rising population. Policing in a self-contained town is also easier and can be done more effectively.
- (iv) The Hong Kong Society had built at the end of 1967 1,731 flats that make up the low-cost housing estate at Kwun Tong. Private enterprise is also responsible for the growth of large numbers of residential flats in Kwun Tong. Governments has also started to build a recreational project for swimming at Kwun Tong. The complex when completed can accommodate 5,000 people and will provide separate pools for teaching, diving, and children and there will be facilities for competitive swimming at international standards. An 11-acre park will surround this complex. A post office, a police station, clinics, banks, day nurseries, schools and market-places are found in Kwun Tong today. Such facilities and services make life more convenient and comfortable and eliminate any mad rush as is typically found in an urban community.











# 毛紗供應緊張

## 針織廠接歐美毛衫大量訂單需料殷切

香港近二月銷量較去年倍增，現期貨供應緊張，訂至八月交貨，現期將延至十月。十二支雙股紗銷量激增，價與支數接近。

針織廠接歐美毛衫大量訂單，需料殷切。據悉，歐美各國對毛衫的需求量大增，特別是十二支雙股紗，銷量激增。由於供應緊張，現期貨供應緊張，訂至八月交貨，現期將延至十月。價與支數接近。

# 全港銀行存款總額逾八十九億元

## 重迫最高峰

存款亦增至五十五億六千萬，與港幣不斷同，反映經濟活躍，市民心理安泰。海外存款略增。

全港銀行存款總額逾八十九億元，重迫最高峰。存款亦增至五十五億六千萬，與港幣不斷同，反映經濟活躍，市民心理安泰。海外存款略增。

# 砂糖市一片疲憊

## 榴槤按價無成交

大陸復供商賈入期貨續收現，國際原糖價繼續下降。

砂糖市一片疲憊，榴槤按價無成交。大陸復供商賈入期貨續收現，國際原糖價繼續下降。

# 美電市一片堅俏

## 美鈔稍軟收市為六二〇七五

金商洋行吸購未減，K金回板收市三二二六二五。

美電市一片堅俏，美鈔稍軟收市為六二〇七五。金商洋行吸購未減，K金回板收市三二二六二五。

# 非棉質衣激增

## 美訂聖誕與冬季應銷成衣大單已到齊

各種成衣值增三成，非棉質衣無配額銷路。利潤已薄。

非棉質衣激增，美訂聖誕與冬季應銷成衣大單已到齊。各種成衣值增三成，非棉質衣無配額銷路。利潤已薄。

# 棉紗市供應穩定

## 紗商暫未意外訂

大生仁轉讓仁亦少好貨，津紅豆沽清油線無市。

棉紗市供應穩定，紗商暫未意外訂。大生仁轉讓仁亦少好貨，津紅豆沽清油線無市。

# 白奉送禮選購熱

## 部份價格稍微升

鮮果熱門，三鳥肉魚蝦煙酒糖餅，各款禮品市銷較去年增二成半。

白奉送禮選購熱，部份價格稍微升。鮮果熱門，三鳥肉魚蝦煙酒糖餅，各款禮品市銷較去年增二成半。

### 外匯牌價稍有調整

#### 美德比瑞士改低

貨幣	單位	匯率
美元	100	69.85
英鎊	100	168.50
瑞士法郎	100	20.35

### 港股市大勢穩定

#### 局部有輕微起伏

股票	價格
渣打銀行	148.00
匯豐銀行	145.00
中環銀行	142.00

### 米市行情

米種	價格
暹羅米	1.25
占米	1.30
糯米	1.40

### 金銀市

金價	銀價
24K金	1.10
999銀	0.85

### 美市行情

股票	價格
IBM	120.00
通用汽車	115.00
福特汽車	110.00

### 美市行情

股票	價格
IBM	120.00
通用汽車	115.00
福特汽車	110.00

### 港市行情

股票	價格
渣打銀行	148.00
匯豐銀行	145.00
中環銀行	142.00

### 港市行情

股票	價格
渣打銀行	148.00
匯豐銀行	145.00
中環銀行	142.00



達寶輪 六月 二日 中午  
M.S. TAND JUNG SOFT (船)



CHINA HALL

波士頓丸	BOSTON MARU	英商	十三	日	央
亞摩士	AMOS	科倫坡	十二	中	央
十			十二	日	央

新嘉坡	AVA	仰光	十三	新日	行
金	METOHJIA	仰光	十三	行	行
金	KWANGTUNG	仰光	十三	行	行
金	KRISTIN BAKKE	仰光	十三	行	行
金	NICHIOYU MARU	仰光	十三	行	行
金	COMORIN	仰光	十三	行	行
金	PACIFIC BREEZE	仰光	十三	行	行
金	EXPORT BUZZER	仰光	十三	行	行
金	STREET BEAZER	仰光	十三	行	行
金	HOK ANTONIO	仰光	十三	行	行

**美國航空公司**

# 去年純利略減少

純利降低 乃因票價減低 業務支出增加 軍事空運增加等原因

美國航空公司一九六七年之純利令元空百分之三點八，比一九六六年之純利令元空百分之四點一，亦即增加一百一十八萬噸噸，比一九六六年增加百分之三點九。一九六七之軍事空運為一億四千五百五十噸噸，而此種軍事空運，只於一九六六年一月開始。

至於該公司之損益，一九六七年營業共計七千九百零八萬三千零一元，比一九六六年增加一億二千三百四十四萬九千元，即加百分之廿點五。而一九六七之利息及稅務亦增加百分之廿一點五，而共計一九六七年九十九萬九千美元，而共計一九六七年僅虧薪金增加至二億九千七百萬元，比一九六六年增加百分之十九點五。

本公司前次所發之股票，仍舊維持一般經濟水平。

在美洲航空公同，一九六七年之純利為四千萬五千美元，比一九六六年之純利為三萬四千四百二十五萬元，較其減少百分之四點一。

其非但如此，且歐洲之純利，一九六七

日 周 九 六月一日 禮拜一  
 直航：亞庇，古晉，神頭  
 M.S. "NORWAY MAER"  
 挪 威 丸 六月七日 禮拜一  
 直航：西貢，西貢  
 M.S. "FAIRBANKER"  
 福 根 六月十日 禮拜一  
 直航：望加錫，望加錫，望加錫，望加錫  
 米蘭，望加錫，望加錫，望加錫  
 M.S. "TENNESSEE MAER"  
 田 納 西 丸 六月十三日 禮拜一  
 直航：望加錫，望加錫，望加錫，望加錫  
 非 律 賓  
 接收在望加錫下列各埠：  
 SAN JOSE DE GUAYMALA,  
 ACACITLA, LA HABERAD, LA  
 UNION, AAMAPA, COBANTO,  
 PUTARENGAS, HOGUAYVENTURA,  
 GUAYAGUIL, CALILO MATARANI,  
 ARICA, ANTONIOGASTA,  
 VAPAPAIRO, PORT AU PRINCE.

<p>由羅省舊金山 PHIL PRESIDENT 羅哈士總統輪 PHIL PRESIDENT 李松總統輪 PHILIPPINE 菲列濱輪 六月十八日由羅省舊金山開 六月二十日由羅省舊金山開 六月二十二日由羅省舊金山開</p>	<p>聯勝輪船公司 太平洋綫定期班 經日本、香港、汕頭、廣州、 三藩市、倫敦、馬尼拉、宿務、 馬、西貢、暹羅、香港、 香港、中國、澳洲各埠貨物</p>	<p>聯勝輪船公司 PHIL PRESIDENT MAGSAYSAY 麥賽賽總統輪 船泊A池收貨 付貨者連升一日中午到船邊 BOX ANTONIO 唐安東尼輪 六月十日到十三日開行 直航、倫敦、三藩市、日本、 波納、倫敦、日本、三藩市、 波納、倫敦、日本、三藩市、</p>
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華僑晚報 分類廣告 每天一元

麗聲天天大戲院

12點四點

雙城記

原價一元二角  
現價七角五分

邱文雄 監製  
邱文雄 導演

A TALE OF TWO CITIES

美國名作

麗聲天天大戲院

12點四點

魔都

Wizar

攝製地 英國

奧名作

東方戲院六月份廉價早場表

DATE	TITLES	STARS	片名	備註
1 S	THE RUSSIANS ARE COMING	C JOHN PHILLIP LAW CARL REINHOLD	蘇聯屠殺吉英園	華僑聯誼會
2 Sun	12.15 p.m.			
3 M	THE LONG SHIPS	C RICHARD WIDMARK	南海黃金鐘	香港島
4 T	RETURN OF GUNFIGHTER	C ROBERT TAYLOR	神槍俠東山復出	香港島
5 W	THE KING'S THIEF	C EDMUND PURDOM	神偷之王	香港島
6 Th	WHEEL OF FIRE	C BARRY SULLIVAN	風塵散後	香港島
7 F	FATHER GOOSE	C GARY GRANT LESLIE CARON	南海七小福	香港島
8 S				
9 Sun	7 GOLDEN MEN STRIKE AGAIN	CX PHILIPPE LEROY	七金剛再顯神通	香港島
10 M	NIGHT OF EAGLE	PETER WYNGARDE JANET BLAIR	古堡驚魂	香港島
11 T	VENETIAN AFFAIR	C ROBERT VAUGHN	威尼斯毒藥	香港島
12 W	ATLANTIS CITY BENEATH THE DESERT	C HAYA HARAREET	海底迷城末日記	香港島
13 Th	BLOOD OF THE BARBARIANS	CX CHELO ALONSO	輪回安王復仇記	香港島
14 F	THE FORTUNE COOKIE	JACK LEMON	扭計師	香港島
15 S				
16 Sun	TRIPLE CROSS	CX YUL BRYNNER	雙子間諜戰	香港島
17 M	APHRODITE GODDESS OF LOVE	C BELINDA LEE	愛神惹禍劍留痕	香港島
18 T	VIETNAM IN TURMOIL	C WAR DOCUMENTARY	動亂中的越南	香港島
19 W	GOLD FEVER	CX GEORGE HAMILTON	四金剛勇運金車	香港島
20 Th	YELLOW WHITE RED PINK	12.30 p.m. ANITA EKBERG	幾度春風海棠紅	香港島
21 F	FANTASTIC VOYAGE	CX STEPHEN BOYD	神奇旅程	香港島
22 S	A COFFIN FOR THE SHERIFF	C ANTHONY STEFFEN	想快活就奪命	香港島
23 Sun	FINDERS KEEPERS	CX CLIFF RICHARD	狂歌狂舞青春樂	香港島
24 M	OKLAHOMA KID	JAMES CAGNEY	雙星將仇償	香港島
25 T	NAVADA SMITH	12.15 p.m. CX STEVE MCQUEEN	萬里風雲	香港島
26 W	THE LOVE CAGE	ALAN ARNOLD	服粉金剛	香港島
27 Th	PRICE OF A MAN	C RICHARD WYLER	獨行俠勇鬥屠龍	香港島
28 F	ESCAPADE IN PARIS	C NIGHT CLUB FILM	花都美人夢	香港島
29 S	SPLENDER IN THE GRASS	12.15 p.m. CX WARREN BEATTY NATALIE WOOD	青春夢中人	香港島
30 Sun	VENETIAN AFFAIR	ROBERT VAUGHN	威尼斯毒藥	香港島

片期若有臨時更改，恕不另行通知。SUBJECT TO ALTERATION WITHOUT NOTICE. C-COLOR 8-8 X-CINEMASCOPE



### 邊區事件大陸供短

生豬市供求緊俏  
成盤量挽七千頭  
大豬升三至十五元燒種企

（特訊）邊區生豬供應，因受戰事影響，產量銳減，市場供不應求，價格飛漲。據悉，目前生豬每頭售價已達一百五十元以上，較前上漲三至十五元。燒種企亦因供不應求，價格亦隨之上升。

### 法甘求訂價降

多青油期貨有減  
非拿士丁堅好

（特訊）法國甘蜜（Gum）市場，因受戰事影響，產量銳減，市場供不應求，價格飛漲。據悉，目前甘蜜每噸售價已達一百五十元以上，較前上漲三至十五元。非拿士丁（Nassau）亦因供不應求，價格亦隨之上升。

### 紐約股市閉縮

報高股類佔多  
交易超過四千萬股

（特訊）紐約股市昨日閉市，成交量達四千餘萬股。市場氣氛緊張，投資者多持觀望態度。報高股類佔多數，顯示市場對高價股之信心。

### 美去月出口增

順差二億多元  
進口出口均破紀錄

（特訊）美國去月出口額增加，順差達二億多元。進口與出口均創下新高，顯示美國經濟活力增強。

### 豐蝦龍螺响

降緩續價市  
企銷白魚鳥鮑生

（特訊）豐蝦、龍螺、响等海產，因受戰事影響，產量銳減，市場供不應求，價格飛漲。生鮑、白魚、企銷等亦因供不應求，價格亦隨之上升。

### 蘇織白布有供

價格一致看高  
泰廠試織圖爭市場

（特訊）蘇聯白布供應充足，價格一致，市場看好。泰國工廠亦正試織，以爭奪市場。

### 美去月生活費

提高千分之三  
糧食衣着價漲

（特訊）美國去月生活費提高千分之三，糧食及衣着價格均有上漲。

### 蔬菜新評定

蔬菜新銷底價  
供應充足

（特訊）蔬菜新銷底價已評定，供應充足，價格穩定。

### 全部特藝七彩門得

戰事片王之王  
打得痛快

（特訊）全部特藝七彩門得，戰事片王之王，打得痛快。此片為戰時宣傳佳作，深受觀眾喜愛。

### 戰血

為繩沖

（特訊）戰血為繩沖，此片為戰時宣傳佳作，深受觀眾喜愛。

### 大情人

胡芳芳

（特訊）大情人，胡芳芳主演，此片為戰時宣傳佳作，深受觀眾喜愛。

### 野村國際

NOMURA

（特訊）野村國際，NOMURA，此片為戰時宣傳佳作，深受觀眾喜愛。

### 價格上漲，眾人買入之際，

切勿盲從——開始拋售，乃為上策。

（特訊）價格上漲，眾人買入之際，切勿盲從。開始拋售，乃為上策。此為投資心得，供讀者參考。

### 價格下降，眾人拋售之際，

切勿盲從——開始買入，乃為上策。

（特訊）價格下降，眾人拋售之際，切勿盲從。開始買入，乃為上策。此為投資心得，供讀者參考。

### 研究心得，理應守口如瓶

高談闊論，徒使雙方意見相左。

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### 野村國際

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### 幕開彩七

大龍戲珠  
精彩紛呈

（特訊）幕開彩七，大龍戲珠，精彩紛呈。此為七色彩虹系列之佳作，深受觀眾喜愛。

### 長壽樂

樂樂樂  
歡樂無窮

（特訊）長壽樂，樂樂樂，歡樂無窮。此為歡樂系列之佳作，深受觀眾喜愛。

### 油麻地

樂樂樂  
歡樂無窮

（特訊）油麻地，樂樂樂，歡樂無窮。此為歡樂系列之佳作，深受觀眾喜愛。

### 英京

樂樂樂  
歡樂無窮

（特訊）英京，樂樂樂，歡樂無窮。此為歡樂系列之佳作，深受觀眾喜愛。

### 北河

樂樂樂  
歡樂無窮

（特訊）北河，樂樂樂，歡樂無窮。此為歡樂系列之佳作，深受觀眾喜愛。

## 物個二我給

（特訊）物個二我給，此片為戰時宣傳佳作，深受觀眾喜愛。

### 天今

歌舞昇平  
歡樂無窮

（特訊）天今，歌舞昇平，歡樂無窮。此為歡樂系列之佳作，深受觀眾喜愛。

### 好世界

樂樂樂  
歡樂無窮

（特訊）好世界，樂樂樂，歡樂無窮。此為歡樂系列之佳作，深受觀眾喜愛。

### 新舞台

樂樂樂  
歡樂無窮

（特訊）新舞台，樂樂樂，歡樂無窮。此為歡樂系列之佳作，深受觀眾喜愛。

### 國多利

樂樂樂  
歡樂無窮

（特訊）國多利，樂樂樂，歡樂無窮。此為歡樂系列之佳作，深受觀眾喜愛。

### 環球

樂樂樂  
歡樂無窮

（特訊）環球，樂樂樂，歡樂無窮。此為歡樂系列之佳作，深受觀眾喜愛。

## 萬紫千紅

（特訊）萬紫千紅，此片為戰時宣傳佳作，深受觀眾喜愛。



[illegible][illegible]

出賣  
廉價出售  
洋樓半售  
刊在第八  
第三

**國華** **新聲** **樂聲**

行發

時早  
半二場

# 五天大戲院

**棠壓梨一水隨命林**  
**！海花樹！流薄有**

拍落人原  
演力馬班

**梨源**



**三天預售**

色而美的女人  
美濃遇水牢  
人，惡牢  
悲歡人間

合歡

COMITABLE ANG

大華

滿今天五場

創紀錄必看巨片

驚險緊張萬分  
科學冒險巨獻

七彩  
開幕

下午二時  
七時  
九時

皇室

預售  
隔日

餘生

有識之士  
盍興乎來

太空中艱險人  
太空中艱險人  
太空中艱險人

重慶！

五日點十加三一一起  
場夜半二開天連

點九、半點七、四點五、半點三

明士查一瑪妮威  
臣布理二金高

七  
點

**金山**

大像面塔

三海區 飯館連  
草灰滾 隨着理

**Guns for San Sebastian**

萬高山燒平浴借軍水爆  
衆河火燒血械將爆炸

【坤乾頁五】月日







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302	338	5	41	82	802	853	406	447	933	919
303	339	6	42	83	803	854	407	448	934	920
304	340	7	43	84	804	855	408	449	935	921
305	341	8	44	85	805	856	409	450	936	922
306	342	9	45	86	806	857	410	451	937	923
307	343	10	46	87	807	858	411	452	938	924
308	344	11	47	88	808	859	412	453	939	925
309	345	12	48	89	809	860	413	454	940	926
310	346	1	49	90	810	861	414	455	941	927
311	347	2	50	91	811	862	415	456	942	928
312	348	3	51	92	812	863	416	457	943	929
313	349	4	52	93	813	864	417	458	944	930
314	350	5	53	94	814	865	418	459	945	931
315	351	6	54	95	815	866	419	460	946	932
316	352	7	55	96	816	867	420	461	947	933
317	353	8	56	97	817	868	421	462	948	934
318	354	9	57	98	818	869	422	463	949	935
319	355	10	58	99	819	870	423	464	950	936
320	356	11	59	100	820	871	424	465	951	937
321	357	12	60	101	821	872	425	466	952	938
322	358	1	61	102	822	873	426	467	953	939
323	359	2	62	103	823	874	427	468	954	940
324	360	3	63	104	824	875	428	469	955	941
325	361	4	64	105	825	876	429	470	956	942
326	362	5	65	106	826	877	430	471	957	943
327	363	6	66	107	827	878	431	472	958	944
328	364	7	67	108	828	879	432	473	959	945
329	365	8	68	109	829	880	433	474	960	946
330	366	9	69	110	830	881	434	475	961	947
331	367	10	70	111	831	882	435	476	962	948
332	368	11	71	112	832	883	436	477	963	949
333	369	12	72	113	833	884	437	478	964	950
334	370	1	73	114	834	885	438	479	965	951
335	371	2	74	115	835	886	439	480	966	952
336	372	3	75	116	836	887	440	481	967	953
337	373	4	76	117	837	888	441	482	968	954
338	374	5	77	118	838	889	442	483	969	955
339	375	6	78	119	839	890	443	484	970	956
340	376	7	79	120	840	891	444	485	971	957
341	377	8	80	121	841	892	445	486	972	958
342	378	9	81	122	842	893	446	487	973	959
343	379	10	82	123	843	894	447	488	974	960
344	380	11	83	124	844	895	448	489	975	961
345	381	12	84	125	845	896	449	490	976	962
346	382	1	85	126	846	897	450	491	977	963
347	383	2	86	127	847	898	451	492	978	964
348	384	3	87	128	848	899	452	493	979	965
349	385	4	88	129	849	900	453	494	980	966
350	386	5	89	130	850	901	454	495	981	967
351	387	6	90	131	851	902	455	496	982	968
352	388	7	91	132	852	903	456	497	983	969
353	389	8	92	133	853	904	457	498	984	970
354	390	9	93	134	854	905	458	499	985	971
355	391	10	94	135	855	906	459	500	986	972
356	392	11	95	136	856	907	460	501	987	973
357	393	12	96	137	857	908	461	502	988	974
358	394	1	97	138	858	909	462	503	989	975
359	395	2	98	139	859	910	463	504	990	976
360	396	3	99	140	860	911	464	505	991	977
361	397	4	100	141	861	912	465	506	992	978
362	398	5	101	142	862	913	466	507	993	979
363	399	6	102	143	863	914	467	508	994	980
364	400	7	103	144	864	915	468	509	995	981
365	401	8	104	145	865	916	469	510	996	982
366	402	9	105	146	866	917	470	511	997	983
367	403	10	106	147	867	918	471	512	998	984
368	404	11	107	148	868	919	472	513	999	985
369	405	12	108	149	869	920	473	514	1000	986
370	406	1	109	150	870	921	474	515		987
371	407	2	110	151	871	922	475	516		988
372	408	3	111	152	872	923	476	517		989
373	409	4	112	153	873	924	477	518		990
374	410	5	113	154	874	925	478	519		991
375	411	6	114	155	875	926	479	520		992
376	412	7	115	156	876	927	480	521		993
377	413	8	116	157	877	928	481	522		994
378	414	9	117	158	878	929	482	523		995
379	415	10	118	159	879	930	483	524		996
380	416	11	119	160	880	931	484	525		997
381	417	12	120	161	881	932	485	526		998
382	418	1	121	162	882	933	486	527		999
383	419	2	122	163	883	934	487	528		1000
384	420	3	123	164	884	935	488	529		
385	421	4	124	165	885	936	489	530		
386	422	5	125	166	886	937	490	531		
387	423	6	126	167	887	938	491	532		
388	424	7	127	168	888	939	492	533		
389	425	8	128	169	889	940	493	534		
390	426	9	129	170	890	941	494	535		
391	427	10	130	171	891	942	495	536		
392	428	11	131	172	892	943	496	537		
393	429	12	132	173	893	944	497	538		
394	430	1	133	174	894	945	498	539		
395	431	2	134	175	895	946	499	540		
396	432	3	135	176	896	947	500	541		
397	433	4	136	177	897	948	501	542		
398	434	5	137	178	898	949	502	543		
399	435	6	138	179	899	950	503	544		
400	436	7	139	180	900	951	504	545		

**遺失聲明**  
本人不慎遺失私章一枚，聲明作廢。如有冒用，概不負責。失主：張三。日期：1968年5月31日。

**遺失聲明**  
本人不慎遺失私章一枚，聲明作廢。如有冒用，概不負責。失主：李四。日期：1968年5月31日。

**遺失聲明**  
本人不慎遺失私章一枚，聲明作廢。如有冒用，概不負責。失主：王五。日期：1968年5月31日。

**遺失聲明**  
本人不慎遺失私章一枚，聲明作廢。如有冒用，概不負責。失主：趙六。日期：1968年5月31日。

**遺失聲明**  
本人不慎遺失私章一枚，聲明作廢。如有冒用，概不負責。失主：陳七。日期：1968年5月31日。

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本人不慎遺失私章一枚，聲明作廢。如有冒用，概不負責。失主：周八。日期：1968年5月31日。

**遺失聲明**  
本人不慎遺失私章一枚，聲明作廢。如有冒用，概不負責。失主：吳九。日期：1968年5月31日。

**遺失聲明**  
本人不慎遺失私章一枚，聲明作廢。如有冒用，概不負責。失主：孫十。日期：1968年5月31日。

**遺失聲明**  
本人不慎遺失私章一枚，聲明作廢。如有冒用，概不負責。失主：鄭十一。日期：1968年5月31日。

**遺失聲明**  
本人不慎遺失私章一枚，聲明作廢。如有冒用，概不負責。失主：馬十二。日期：1968年5月31日。

**遺失聲明**  
本人不慎遺失私章一枚，聲明作廢。如有冒用，概不負責。失主：黃十三。日期：1968年5月31日。

**遺失聲明**  
本人不慎遺失私章一枚，聲明作廢。如有冒用，概不負責。失主：梁十四。日期：1968年5月31日。

**遺失聲明**  
本人不慎遺失私章一枚，聲明作廢。如有冒用，概不負責。失主：楊十五。日期：1968年5月31日。

**遺失聲明**  
本人不慎遺失私章一枚，聲明作廢。如有冒用，概不負責。失主：朱十六。日期：1968年5月31日。

**遺失聲明**  
本人不慎遺失私章一枚，聲明作廢。如有冒用，概不負責。失主：徐十七。日期：1968年5月31日。

**遺失聲明**  
本人不慎遺失私章一枚，聲明作廢。如有冒用，概不負責。失主：何十八。日期：1968年5月31日。

**遺失聲明**  
本人不慎遺失私章一枚，聲明作廢。如有冒用，概不負責。失主：吳十九。日期：1968年5月31日。

**遺失聲明**  
本人不慎遺失私章一枚，聲明作廢。如有冒用，概不負責。失主：孫二十。日期：1968年5月31日。

**遺失聲明**  
本人不慎遺失私章一枚，聲明作廢。如有冒用，概不負責。失主：鄭二十一。日期：1968年5月31日。

**遺失聲明**  
本人不慎遺失私章一枚，聲明作廢。如有冒用，概不負責。失主：馬二十二。日期：1968年5月31日。

**遺失聲明**  
本人不慎遺失私章一枚，聲明作廢。如有冒用，概不負責。失主：黃二十三。日期：1968年5月31日。

**遺失聲明**  
本人不慎遺失私章一枚，聲明作廢。如有冒用，概不負責。失主：梁二十四。日期：1968年5月31日。

**遺失聲明**  
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**遺失聲明**  
本人不慎遺失私章一枚，聲明作廢。如有冒用，概不負責。失主：吳二十九。日期：1968年5月31日。

**遺失聲明**  
本人不慎遺失私章一枚，聲明作廢。如有冒用，概不負責。失主：孫三十。日期：1968年5月31日。

**遺失聲明**  
本人不慎遺失私章一枚，聲明作廢。如有冒用，概不負責。失主：鄭三十一。日期：1968年5月31日。

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本人不慎遺失私章一枚，聲明作廢。如有冒用，概不負責。失主：馬三十二。日期：1968年5月31日。

**遺失聲明**  
本人不慎遺失私章一枚，聲明作廢。如有冒用，概不負責。失主：黃三十三。日期：1968年5月31日。

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本人不慎遺失私章一枚，聲明作廢。如有冒用，概不負責。失主：梁三十四。日期：1968年5月31日。

**遺失聲明**  
本人不慎遺失私章一枚，聲明作廢。如有冒用，概不負責。失主：楊三十五。日期：1968年5月31日。

**遺失聲明**  
本人不慎遺失私章一枚，聲明作廢。如有冒用，概不負責。失主：朱三十六。日期：1968年5月31日。

**遺失聲明**  
本人不慎遺失私章一枚，聲明作廢。如有冒用，概不負責。失主：徐三十七。日期：1968年5月31日。

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本人不慎遺失私章一枚，聲明作廢。如有冒用，概不負責。失主：何三十八。日期：1968年5月31日。

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# 舊日江南的端午節

端午節，是江南最熱鬧的節日。在舊日的江南，端午節的氣氛，是那樣濃郁，那樣熱烈。那時，江南的端午節，是那樣地富有生活氣息，那樣地富有藝術氣息。

端午節的前一天，是「龍舟節」。在江南的各個水鄉，人們會舉行龍舟競賽。那時候，龍舟的隊伍，是那樣整齊，那樣威武。龍舟的龍頭，是那樣威武，那樣神氣。龍舟的船夫，是那樣健壯，那樣有力。龍舟的競賽，是那樣激烈，那樣精彩。

端午節的當天，是「掛艾節」。在江南的各個村莊，人們會把艾草掛在門前。那時候，艾草的香味，是那樣濃郁，那樣持久。艾草的香味，是那樣地驅邪避穢，那樣地祈求平安。

端午節的晚上，是「吃粽子節」。在江南的各個家庭，人們會吃粽子。那時候，粽子的香味，是那樣濃郁，那樣香甜。粽子的香味，是那樣地讓人回味，那樣地讓人陶醉。

舊日江南的端午節，是那樣地富有生活氣息，那樣地富有藝術氣息。那時候的端午節，是那樣地讓人感到快樂，那樣地讓人感到幸福。

## 圖圖

這是一篇關於圖圖的短文，內容涉及圖圖的歷史和現狀。

## 電一

這是一篇關於電一的短文，內容涉及電一的發展和應用。

## 鍾野之情

這是一篇關於鍾野之情的短文，內容涉及鍾野之情的特點和意義。

## 村中語

這是一篇關於村中語的短文，內容涉及村中語的來源和流傳。

## 牛公應傳

這是一篇關於牛公應傳的短文，內容涉及牛公應傳的經過和影響。

## 狗與馬

這是一篇關於狗與馬的短文，內容涉及狗與馬的關係和特點。

## 思思怨情仇

這是一篇關於思思怨情仇的短文，內容涉及思思怨情仇的表現和原因。

## 黃沙

這是一篇關於黃沙的短文，內容涉及黃沙的分布和特點。

## 綠蒲鳳劍龍

這是一篇關於綠蒲鳳劍龍的短文，內容涉及綠蒲鳳劍龍的形態和習性。

## 神秘船

這是一篇關於神秘船的短文，內容涉及神秘船的神秘之處和傳說。

## 村中語

這是一篇關於村中語的短文，內容涉及村中語的來源和流傳。

## 牛公應傳

這是一篇關於牛公應傳的短文，內容涉及牛公應傳的經過和影響。

## 狗與馬

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## 黃沙

這是一篇關於黃沙的短文，內容涉及黃沙的分布和特點。

## 起死回生

這是一篇關於起死回生的短文，內容涉及起死回生的方法和意義。



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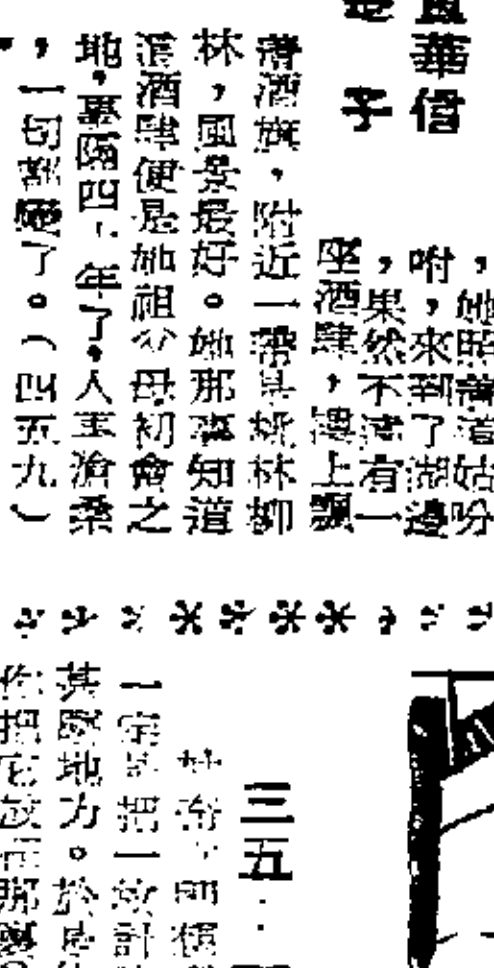
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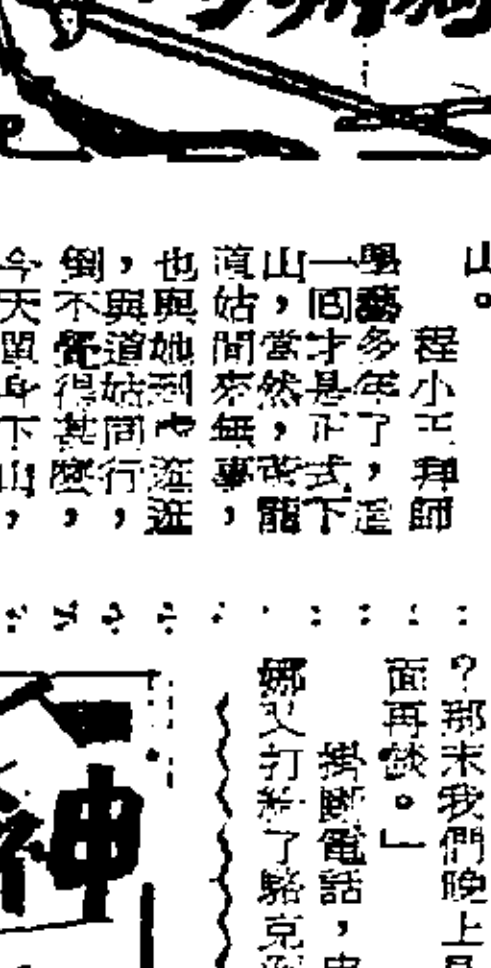
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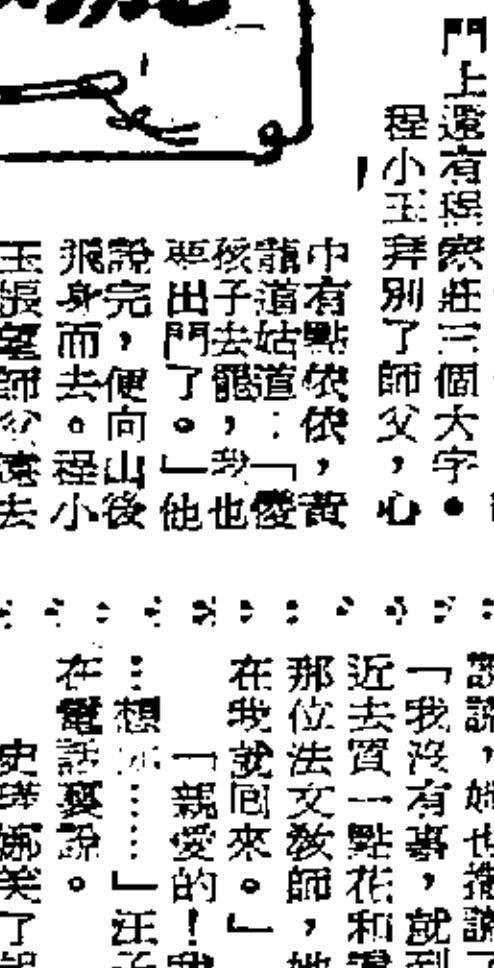
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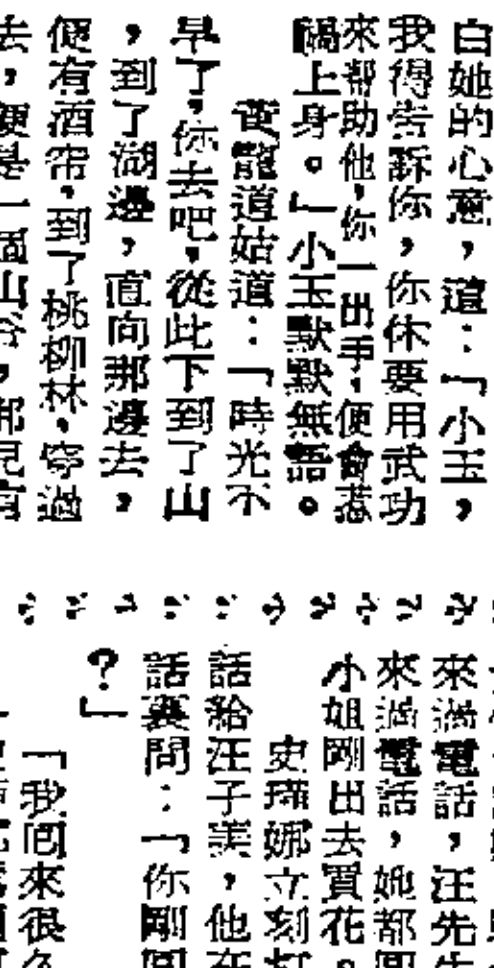
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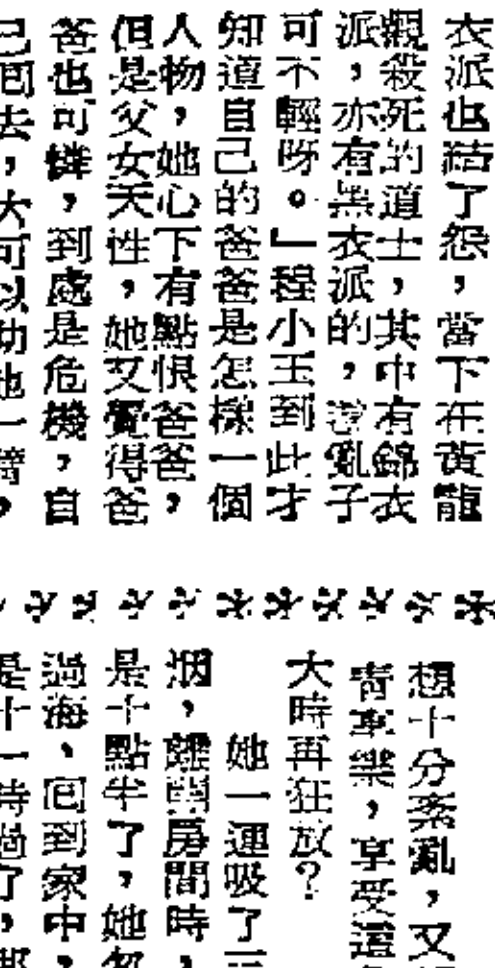
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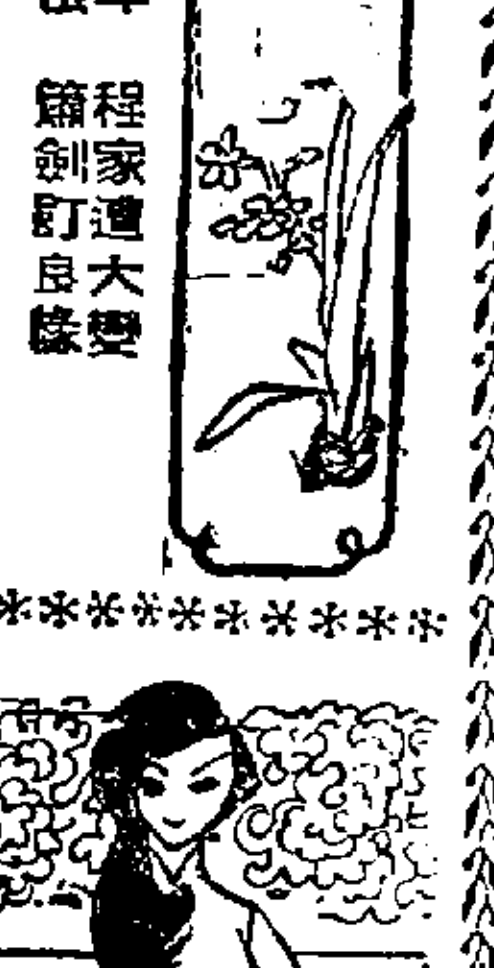
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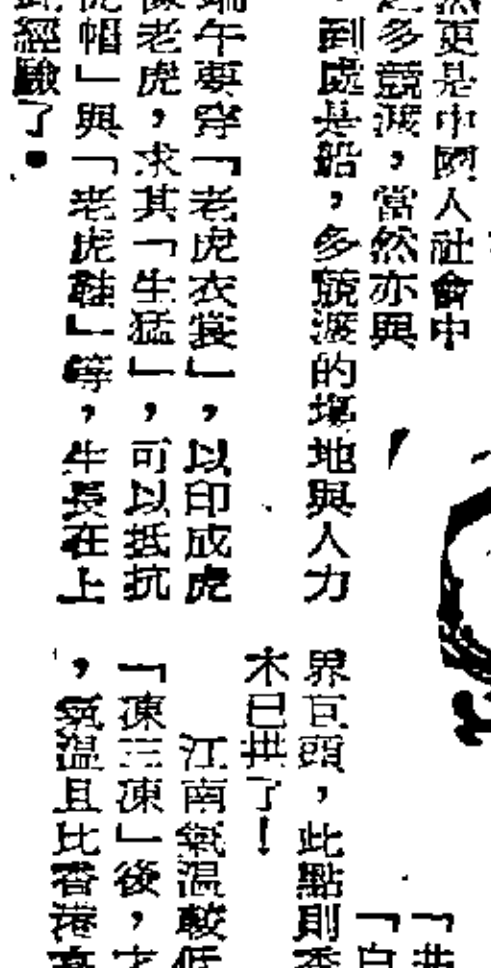
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